The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FIRE TO HIDE FRAUD

Why the Temporary Smallpox Hospital Was Burned.

BOODLE IN DEAD BODIES.

Zinc-Lined Coffins Paid for but Pine Boxes Used.

WHY THE DISEASE SPREAD.

Fraud in the Buying and Selling of Vaccine Points.

HOW PAY-ROLLS WERE STUFFED.

Just before Mayor Swift took his seat and a day or two after it was known the Democratic machine banner was to be pulled down from the City Hall a match was touched to the temporary smallpox hospital at Ogden avenue and Forty-fourth place, and the structure, which cost the city $42,000, was burned to the ground. This step was taken in the alleged interest of humanity, but little was said of the burning as possible. The building was burned under the orders of Health Commissioner Reynolds.

One of the first acts of Mayor Swift the day he took his seat was to send for the pay-rolls of the Health Department. Later in the day he sent for the Commissioner and had a short interview with him. The Mayor at the time declined to discuss why he sent for the pay-rolls or say anything about the nature of his talk with Commissioner Reynolds. He has been uncommunicative on the subject ever since. The only indication that he had not forgotten this feature of the city government altogether was an occasional call from some prominent physician, who, it was asserted by almost every one except the Mayor, called to say a word for the reappointment of Commissioner Reynolds. Mr. Swift seems not to have indicated to any of his friends his ideas as to who should have this place in his cabinet. He has made no changes in the office and all the Hopkins employés who were there when the new Mayor came in are still on the pay-roll.

Some Sensational Discoveries.

It is learned on good authority Mayor Swift has not forgotten the Health Department, and that he is about as well posted as to what has taken place there during the last eighteen months and is now going on as any man in town. It is learned on trustworthy authority that Mayor Swift's investigation has been in progress since the day he took office, and that he has probably discovered the most extravagant corner in the extravagant Hopkins administration.

"The smallpox epidemic seems to have been a grand opportunity for the 'grafter' and the haven of refuge for the political barnacle. This statement must not be construed to mean that every man associated with the department was not what he should be, as some of the most honorable and prominent professional men in the city were connected with the department during the smallpox epidemic, and the men on the medical staff now are spoken of in the highest terms by the medical profession.

This fact however was not a barrier to making the department an asylum for wardheelers. It seems to have been beyond Dr. Reynolds' power to control the situation, and it is said he was forced to take such men as were assigned him. It was his misfortune to have some of the choicest specimens of political heelerism crowded on to him.

Twice during the year the City Council appropriated $100,000 for the use of the department in checking the smallpox epidemic. This $200,000 seems to have been well distributed so far as politicians were concerned, and many a man who had never handled a vaccine point learned how. The necessity for this precaution does not seem to be questioned by any one, but the charge is made that there was almost criminal extravagance. The contract for the temporary hospital, in which $42,000 was expended, was let to a Bohemian contractor.

Mystery Where the Money Went.

The structure was an exceedingly crude affair, and how so much money was buried in it is a question that many people cannot answer. The assertion is made the men had to be paid double wages to get them to work on the shed, but even at this rate it would be hard to use so large an amount of money. It is asserted the building was burned in order that the new administration could not investigate it and compare the structure with the bills.

Another matter which it is believed Mayor Swift is investigating is the burial of the unfortunates who died in the hospital. The law provides the bodies of smallpox patients shall be buried in a zinc-lined coffin. The charge is boldly made that this was not done, and the bills examined in the Controller's office show that a large number of zinc-lined coffins were purchased. For each coffin the bills show a zinc-lined box in which the body was placed. The box was then inclosed in the coffin. It was learned at the Controller's office yesterday that the average price of coffins was $8.40 to $8.75 and that zinc-lined coffins averaged $12.50 to $16. All the coffins and boxes seem to have been furnished by P. J. Gavin & Son. The bills examined were approved by Dr. Reynolds and marked correct by J. F. McCarthy, the Secretary of the Department.

Boodle in Vaccine Points.

During the year 1,200,000 people were vaccinated by the department. How many vaccine points were used is not known, but it is charged the full retail price was paid for these points when they could just as well have been purchased at wholesale prices. It was said yesterday they cost eight cents apiece. Not counting the extra points and those lost or destroyed there were 1,200,000 points. These would foot up $96,000. It is alleged that some of the "grafters" in the department managed to get possession of vaccine points and did a thriving business selling them at reduced prices.

Another matter that has been unearthed is in connection with the tenement house bureau. It is asserted there were men in this bureau who were in league with certain scavenger contractors. A man representing himself to be an inspector would visit a number of houses in sections where the water pipes have not been extended and notify the residents they must have their vaults cleaned out. An hour or so later another man would call soliciting contracts, and the pay for the work was divided among the scavenger and the men who did the preliminary work. It is said certain men in the department made as much as $100 a week extra in this way.

A man whose business takes him almost daily to the pesthouse and who is in a position to know what transpires there had this to say last night of the shed at Ogden avenue and Forty-fourth place.

"That temporary shed, as it was called, and, indeed, it was nothing more, cost the city just $42,000. In this was included fifty tents, a shanty morgue, a fence, and a sidewalk. The building was not plastered and had no plumbing above the ground floor. There was neither gas nor heat in the building. It was burned by order of Dr. Reynolds about a week before Swift was sworn in. Without doubt it was burned to hide the willful waste of money from the new administration. The ambulances used to take smallpox patients to the pesthouse are old and rotten. The drivers were drunk a large part of the time during the winter, and I recall at least three cases in which the ambulance was upset and the patient thrown into the street because the drivers were too drunk to manage the horses. The law requires all persons who have died of smallpox to be buried in zinc-lined coffins. The records will show the city has always paid for such, but those supplied the pesthouse were nothing but cheap pine boxes. Even after complaints were made, and this was not until the pine boxes had been used for nearly a year, the zinc coffins furnished the pesthouse leaked. The coffins were piled three or four in a wagon and driven through the crowded streets to the cemetery.

"Is it any wonder smallpox was epidemic under Hopkins? There are now about fifty cases of a very virulent type at the pesthouse and they are coming in at the rate of two or three a day. There have been twenty-eight cases so far during May. When a case is discovered the patient is taken to the pesthouse, but no efforts are made to check the spread of contagion. The present hotbeds of the disease are: West North avenue, Milwaukee avenue, Noble street, West Twelfth street, and among the Halsted street tenements.

HOW THE PAY-ROLLS WERE STUFFED.

Methods of Robbing the City Under the Hopkins Administration.

Pay-roll stuffing was so easy under the Hopkins administration that it invited perjury and the use of dead men's names to milk the Treasury. As appears from Commissioner Kent's investigation no one questioned the right of a foreman to employ as many men as he chose. No one questioned his affidavit and his pay-roll was certified to as a matter of course. He was appointed to get votes in his ward at the expense of the city. That was his function in the Hopkins administration, and the pay-rolls were his perquisites. Other officials had their understood sources of income. The foremen had theirs.

In order to make it easy for the foremen the most generous system of payment was adopted and practically no restrictions were offered. It would have been as easy for Commissioner McCarthy as it has been for Commissioner Kent to find all manner of irregularities, but there is nothing of record to show that he stopped to question the surprising array of duplicate names. All the evidence tends to prove that foremen were not to be questioned as to their methods.

Making up a pay-roll under the Hopkins régime and collecting the money on it develops to have been an extremely simple matter.

The method of paying laborers under the last administration was generally as follows. The foremen made up their pay-rolls every two weeks. Each foreman sent to the Superintendent of the bureau under whom he was employed the names of the laborers in his gang, together with the alleged number of days each man worked and his wages per day. Some foremen had time-keepers with them and others did not. The list of names was entered in the bureau office by clerks there, and by them a pay-roll was made out. After this was done, the foreman made affidavit to its correctness, and the Superintendent of the bureau "O K'd" it. Then the Commissioner of Public Works added his approval and the pay-roll went to the Controller. The Controller knew nothing as to the correctness of the statements. He approved the pay-rolls and in most instances sent them to the City Treasurer. This official counted out the cash, and, loading it into a city pay-wagon, sent the pay-rolls and money out for distribution to the laborers. The men in the pay-wagon had no right to ask questions. If a laborer said his name was P. Murphy and P. Murphy was on the pay-roll, the cash was handed out.

Here is where the foremen got in their work. They had several ways of doing it.

One foreman stuffed his pay-rolls with the names of live men. Wards like the Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth are full of men who follow the instructions of political bosses, and a foreman is one of these. He had these men present themselves on the day the pay wagon was due and call for the envelopes credited to their names. Then the foreman gave a portion of the pay to the men who performed the service for him. The transaction was profitable for each.

Another method, and much more simple, was for the foreman to say when one of the fictitious names was called off that the man was sick or had been sent somewhere, and then the foreman took the envelope himself with the statement that he would deliver it. As there was no one to deliver it to he kept it himself and used it as he might see fit. In this way names of dead men were used with impunity.

Commissioner Kent continued his investigations yesterday, with the usual result of discrepancies. Three hundred laborers crowded the rooms and corridors making affidavits and drawing their pay. Gossip was thick enough as to what was going to happen. Six foremen were to be sent for and asked to explain. This will probably be done. Another story was to the effect that the testimony would be laid before the grand jury. This was merely a guess. No such course has been determined upon.

ONE SAYS TRILBY, THE OTHER OPHELIA.

Hayseed and Chicagoan Criticise the Women's Statue in the State-House.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—There will be a "doings" over at the State-House Thursday afternoon, for which the preliminaries are progressing rapidly. Right in the center of the rotunda, with the official coffee, sandwich, and chewing-gum stand in the rear and the flower-seller's case in the foreground, is a base of granite on which stands the figure of a woman. The statue is in bronze and is the work of Miss Bracken, who was born in Jo Daviess County. The Women's Board of Illinois, which was auxiliary to the State Board of the Columbian Exposition, will make a present of the monument to the State. The figure is that of a woman with extended arms, expressive of welcome. The decorations in the hair typify the wheat of the State. On the front of the base a medalion shows the coat of arms of the State and the badge adopted by the Women's Board. On one panel appears the names of the members of the commission, on another the history of the statue. In the decorative work the iris, the flower adopted by the board, is freely used.

Workmen have been employed for the last ten days in setting up the base and placing the figure in position. They have been hammering away and cutting with chisel to the wonderment of all the members of the Legislature. Many curious comments have been made on the figure and the base. This afternoon two members stood in the rotunda looking at the workmen. One man came from the country and the other was from Chicago. The countrymen looked long and hard at the bronze figure and then remarked:

"She looks like Trilby."

The Chicago man said: "I don't know much about Trilby, but to my mind, judging from her headgear, a pupil from a dramatic school wrestling with Ophelia was the model."

MISS BIGLEY IS TO WED A NOBLEMAN.

Her Engagement to Lord Hepburn Is Given to the Public.

Dubuque, Ia., May 14.—[Special.]—Miss Bigley, formerly of this city, a nurse at Finley Hospital, but now a resident of Los Angeles, is soon to marry Lord Hepburn, possessor of large estates in England and New Zealand.

TRIO OF POLICE PETS.

LIEUT. HOWE AND HIS PARTICULAR CHUMS, PTACEK AND COLLERAN.

Rapid Rise from Obscurity to Prominence—How They Formed a Literary Society—What Has Become of the Funds?—Costly Presents Paid For by Saloonkeepers and Gamblers—Patrol Wagon Used to Haul Beer to a Police Station—Close Alliance of This Triumvirate.

For real "dandy coppers," in the generally accepted application of that term, there are three police Lieutenants on the West Side who have recently made records that are hard to beat. William W. Howe, Luke Colleran, and John Ptacek form a trinity for mutual self-interest, personal gain, and rapid advancement, which has been successful beyond the wildest dreams of men who wish to earn promotion on their merits. Not one of them had been in service long enough to escape examination under Hopkins' reform commission.

How they managed to obtain promotion over the heads of Sergeants and patrolmen who had won recognition and were more entitled to advancement is a question that has never ceased to worry the minds and puzzle the brains of more than one hard thinking peace preserver. It is also one of the department problems in which Supt. Badenoch and Assistant Chief Ross are understood to be somewhat interested.

Lieut. Howe got his appointment as a patrolman Jan. 9, 1890. One year later he was made Desk Sergeant and Jan. 14, 1894, under Hopkins' administration, the position of Patrol Sergeant was conferred upon him. This, however, was not exactly to Mr. Howe's liking. It did not suit his soaring ambition. Within six months he had secured an appointment as Lieutenant and at his own request was placed in charge of the Warren Avenue Station.

In Close Touch.

In the meantime Luke Colleran and John Ptacek were climbing up the scale with Howe. Ptacek was just a little ahead of the other two. He got a Lieutenancy under Harrison in 1893. Howe and Colleran struck that rank together. Colleran is a brother-in-law of ex-Chief Brennan. This in part accounts for his rapid rise. He has command at the Twenty-fourth Precinct, West Thirteenth street and Oakley avenue, while Ptacek has charge of the Twenty-third Precinct, Hinman and Paulina streets. It will be seen, therefore, that the three officers have been in close touch with one another.

The fact that they seem to have had so much in common first drew attention to them and occasioned comment in both police and political circles. Howe was especially prominent doubtless because of the fact that he figures as the leader of the trio. There was a good deal of talk about him during the campaign last fall—how he was neglecting his duties at the instance of John P. Hopkins and the Democratic machine to look after the criminal and saloon elements over in his district and line them up for the Democratic ticket. It was also charged he had Democratic members of the force in his detail around in citizens' clothes electioneering, while on the other hand, a Republican policeman dared not open his mouth for fear of arousing the Lieutenant's wrath. Instances were reported where he humiliated and punished patrolmen by transferring them to isolated beats for giving expression to their political convictions.

That "Literary" Society.

At that time also the so-called "Policemen's Social and Literary club" was much in evidence as a Democratic ally. Howe got the credit of manipulating it in the interest of the City Hall gang. Howe, Colleran, and Ptacek were the promoters and organizers of this club. Just after the election there was a big row in the organization over money matters. When the campaign opened there was supposed to be in the neighborhood of $3,000 in the Treasury. Between 300 and 400 members had been taken in and each paid $5 initiation, and during the summer the club gave a picnic, from which something like $1,500 was realized. After the election club affairs assumed a new phase. The element that entertained suspicions of "fine work" got inquisitive regarding the disposition of funds. It was said the $3,000 had nearly all disappeared, and there was nothing to show what became of it. Howe and his associates, Colleran and Ptacek, were hauled up and dragged over the coals. They were also deposed and a new set of officers was elected.

Beer in a Patrol Wagon.

There is still another interesting little story concerning these three which shows how they have used their positions to their own personal advantage. Last year each was made the recipient of a handsome present, coming, as supposed, from the citizens in their respective districts. Howe and Ptacek received gold stars set with diamonds, while Colleran came in for a handsome gold watch and chain. Howe was the first to be favored, and it is said the night he got his present the patrol wagon was kept busier three times over hauling beer to the station than it was bringing in prisoners.

The money with which to purchase these tokens was raised by subscription from the patrolmen, from saloonkeepers, and from keepers of gambling-houses. The saloonkeepers and gamblers were given to understand that unless they chipped in cheerfully the protection they needed would be withdrawn. As a result they contributed liberally, and from that time on things throughout the three districts ran along at rather a free and easy pace.

CORN DOCTOR'S BATTLE WITH A LUNATIC

New York Chiropodist Has a Lively Tussle with a Homicidal Patient.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—Horatius Pinkus, chiropodist, had just excised an ingrowing nail from the toe of a patient this afternoon at his office in Third avenue and the patient, who looked like George Francis Train, but was not he, had replaced his shoe and given a satisfied grunt when the stranger shouted: "They ought all to be done away with! The only thing is to kill every one of them. I don't care if it does hurt them, they should all die."

"Are you talking about corns?" asked the chiropodist, who could not quite follow the speaker.

"No, I'm not. I'm talking about those fellows. I mean Dr. Parkhurst and Justice Barrett and Inspector McLaughlin. Then there's Mayor Strong. Isn't he old enough to kill? There's a man 70 years of age, and if he's to be spared on account of his youth who is to suffer? Are they all to get away from me?"

Then the patient shouted savagely: "Now, what I wish to ask you, doctor, is whether you'll take one of your knives and come out with me and help me to kill 'em all off. We can do the job in a little while, and every time I kill a man it relieves the pain in my head."

Suddenly he jumped off the platform and grabbed a handful of knives and files from the instrument stand. The crank selected the brightest and biggest of the knives, one used to extract corns of mature age, and waved it above his head.

"This is what I'll kill 'em with," he howled, "and I guess I'll start in with you."

He made a frantic rush for Pinkus, who is small and bald, but nervy. Pinkus dodged and then closed with the madman, seizing the hand holding the knife.

They rolled over and over on the floor, the maniac making stabs at his antagonist with the corn cutter. In the tussle the coat of Pinkus was torn and his hand was scratched. Presently the man realized that corn doctors are tough and hard to kill, and with a wild whoop darted out of the door, waving the knife over his head and jumping down two stairs at a time till he reached the street. He went along Fifty-eighth street to Lexington avenue, hatless, his shoes untied, and the laces tripping his feet at every step, and all the time flourishing the knife, making jabs at every one he met.

Pinkus locked his door and peeped through the keyhole, because, as he said tonight, he "thought perhaps a lunatic asylum had broken loose and the lunatics were all coming to have their corns fixed." When he ventured out he went to the policeman on the beat and told him to give the alarm, but the policeman said he did not think any one need worry, because you could not throw a stone in Third avenue without hitting a lunatic or two. Meanwhile the maniac is at large.

MEMENTOS OF A PATRIOT HAWAIIAN.

Pictures and Letters Left by the Late H. A. P. Carter Are Discovered.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—Workmen today uncovered a sad reminder of the late Hawaiian Commissioner Carter, whose blood was the first shed in the recent uprising at Honolulu. They were engaged in cleaning up the apartments formerly occupied by Minister Thurston, and down in the basement of the legation residence found a number of packing cases that had been left unopened because they were not marked with the name of any one. Inasmuch as it was thought unlikely that Minister Thurston would return to the United States as the diplomatic representative of his government, it was determined to send all his personal effects to him at Honolulu. Mrs. Thurston superintended the work, and when the unmarked packing cases were reached it was decided to open them and see what they contained. Out of the first one opened there fell a package of letters belonging to the young patriot, Carter, who gave his life for his country. Further examination brought out two splendid paintings, one being a portrait of King Kalakaua and the other of the Queen consort of that well-known Hawaiian monarch. Upon inquiry it was learned these pictures had been the property of the Hawaiian legation when H. A. P. Carter was the Minister to this country, and he had left them to his son to be placed on the walls of the embassy in Washington whenever a favorable opportunity was presented. There were directions given as to their disposition in the handwriting of the younger Carter, and in deference to his wishes the pictures are now conspicuously placed in the legation offices in this city. Just above the portraits of the former King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands is a magnificent silk Hawaiian flag about the same size as "Old Glory" which is so conspicuous on the government buildings, forts, and arsenals throughout the United States.

DONALD AND HIS BRIDE ARE FORGIVEN.

Gen. McNulta and Owen Scott Meet at Bloomington and Talk It Over.

Bloomington, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Gen. McNulta and Owen Scott, the parents of Donald McNulta and his bride, who eloped last Friday, met this morning at the headquarters of the State encampment, G. A. R. The meeting was amusing. The pair eyed each other a moment, broke out in broad smiles, and then shook hands warmly and cordially. Then they talked together for a few minutes. The upshot of the meeting was the General and the ex-Congressman united in sending the following dispatch to Mr. and Mrs. Donald McNulta, care of Mrs. Kepley, Effingham, Ill.:

"You will please come to Bloomington tomorrow."

The young couple are expected to obey the summons and there is no doubt their greeting will be an affectionate one.

CHICAGO—"WELL DONE, GOV. ALTGELD—FOR ONCE!"

HE DEFIES THE COURT

GOV. EVANS OF SOUTH CAROLINA FLOUTS FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

In an Address to the People on the Dispensary and Requisition Decision He Almost Becomes Treasonable in His Declarations—Bitter Appeal to Racial, Sectional, and State-Rights Feelings—Odium Heaped on the Judges—Citizens Asked to Disregard the Ruling.

Columbia, S. C., May 14.—Gov. Evans has issued a long address to citizens of South Carolina in which he deals harshly with the recent decisions in the dispensary and registration cases. He says: "The people of South Carolina have always been law-abiding and respect the Constitution and the courts of the United States. But when the Judges of those courts wantonly invade and trample under foot the recognized rights of our people, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, they have a right to assert themselves and maintain their sovereignty and independence. This they have ever done and will continue to do and will resist with all the means within their power usurpation and tyranny and partisan politicians in high places who disgrace the judicial ermine.

"We cannot nor have we the desire to resort to arms to resist this unjust decree, but we can and will exert the united efforts of a liberty-loving people to thwart the conspirators who are plotting to overthrow our civilization. In this struggle we confidently rely on the sympathy and moral support of all lovers of good government and of State rights throughout the Union.

Bitter Attack on Judge Goff.

"By an appeal to one of the bitterest enemies of Southern civilization, a politician who disgraces the judicial ermine of the United States Court, and masquerading as a Judge, they have succeeded in having the registration laws declared unconstitutional, null, and void. The chief argument made before him was the defamation of your State and insult, if insult could come from such a source, to your State officers. Under this decree the doors have been thrown open and the ballot, again placed in the hands of every man, white or black, of the age of 21 years. The abuse and slander heaped upon the State by the counsel for the plaintiff was only surpassed by that of the Judge in his document styled a decree in equity.

"But the pity of it, the humiliation, and the shame of it is yet to be told. Besides this Jeffreys, on the bench, sat an old man, whose head was gray, who had fought on the field of battle for State rights, who had been Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and in whose handwriting part of your registration laws exist in your archives. There he sat, wearing the judicial ermine, hearing his State defamed, his comrades in arms denounced as rebels, and his own handiwork adjudged as a crime.

"If the law was a crime, was he not a criminal? Should his head have not been bent and his eyes moist with tears of humiliation? Alas, they were not. With a Mephistopheleian grin on his wrinkled face, he nodded assent to the most infamous document ever emanating from a court in equity, while the black audience exclaimed: 'A Daniel has come to judgment, yea, a Daniel.'"

Gov. Evans concludes with an assertion that the issue is now between black and white and urges citizens to see that "white men, not white men with black hearts, nor negroes," shall control the constitutional convention.

"I will not call the Legislature together," he says. "They could do nothing. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but under the red tape and technicalities surrounding it a decision cannot be had in time to affect the election of delegates. It must be a free, open fight. I appeal to the sovereign people of South Carolina to protect their homes and liberties. The government of the people must and shall be perpetuated, and we are ready to lead the fight under the white man's flag."

KNOCKED DOWN BY A WOMAN BICYCLIST

Mary McGeeney, Aged 65, Upset by a New Member of Her Sex.

Mary McGeeney, aged 65, living at No. 10 North Curtis street, was knocked down and seriously injured yesterday afternoon by a new woman on a bicycle. Mrs. McGeeney was crossing Jackson boulevard at Center avenue when the bicyclist was scorching along the asphalt pavement. The two women and the bicycle came in collision and rolled over together. The bicyclist, who was Miss Richelsen of No. 425 West Madison, escaped without injury. Mrs. McGeeney had her face cut and bruised her left side, and her knees were injured. She was taken to her home by the ambulance from Desplaines street.

HE IS TRAPPED IN A FOLDING BED.

George S. McDonald Meets a Peculiar Mishap in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—Soon after George S. McDonald, a well-known business-man, retired last night smothered cries were heard, and when the door was broken open a massive folding bed was found to have closed upon him. McDonald was struck in the neck and lies in a precarious condition.

Chicago Woman Asphyxiated.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14.—A woman about 30 years old, who registered last night at the Centropolis Hotel as Mrs. Julia King of Chicago, was found in bed nearly dead from asphyxiation today.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; warmer; southerly winds.
Sun rises, 4:31; sun sets, 7:03. Moon 21 days old. Rises 0:29 a. m.

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ADVANCE OF 10 PER CENT FOR 25,000 MEN

Carnegie Steel Company Voluntarily Raises the Wages of Its Employes.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 14.—The Board of Managers of the Carnegie Steel company decided tonight to advance the wages of its 25,000 men 10 per cent, the raise to take effect June 1. The notices which will be posted in all the mills tomorrow morning read as follows:

"Notwithstanding the existing contracts between the Carnegie Steel company and its employés fixing the rate of wages for 1895 this association has decided that the present business outlook will justify higher rates and accordingly takes pleasure in notifying its employés at the Edgar Thomson furnaces, Edgar Thomson steel works, Duquesne steel works, Lucy furnaces, Keystone bridge works, Upper Union mills, Lower Union mills, and Beaver Falls mills that from June 1, 1895, and until further notice the scale rates paid to all tonnage, day, and turn men will be increased 10 per cent; this without prejudice to the 1895 wages contracts still in force.

"By order of the Board of Managers.

"H. C. FRICK, Chairman."

This action is entirely opposed to what members of the board gave out after Saturday's meeting on the demand for an increase made by the furnacemen at the Edgar Thomson furnace. It is asserted, however, that Mr. Frick cabled to Andrew Carnegie in England and that the increase was first suggested by Mr. Carnegie.

It is not known what effect this will have on the fight of the Amalgamated Association in other mills. Outside manufacturers say that in many instances the Carnegie scale is 50 per cent lower than the Amalgamated scale, but this cannot be determined accurately by reason of the fact that the improved machinery of the Carnegie company's mills gives the men much greater earning power than in other mills. This is the first advance since the reductions of 1892.

OLD AGE AND YOUTH QUIETLY MARRY.

College President of Sixty-four Weds a Woman of Thirty.

Quincy, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Dr. J. F. Cook, the venerable President of La Grange College, was quietly married here today to Miss Drusilla M. Hirons, teacher of elocution at the college. It is the groom's third marriage and somewhat of surprise to his friends. Dr. Cook is about 64 years old. Miss Hirons is 30, and is well connected. They evaded giving their ages when applying for the marriage license, simply swearing that they were over 18.

C. L. M. KOEDT NOW DANISH VICE-CONSUL

He Is Formally Recognized as King Christian's Representative in Chicago.

Washington, D. C. May 14.—[Special.]—In accordance with a request made by the Danish Minister the President has recognized C. L. M. Koedt as Vice-Consul of Denmark at Chicago.

BIG LUMBER FIRE AT DETROIT, MICH.

Plant of the Dwight Lumber Company Swept by Flames.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—[Special.]—The big plant of the Dwight Lumber company is burning.

The loss so far is $125,000, partly insured.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

An explosion of the boiler wrecked a new $24,000 school at Sleepy Eye, Minn.

The Catholic Knights and Young Men's Institute are talking of amalgamation.

Peter Burnett, the first Governor of California, is dying in San Francisco. He is 87 years old.

H. E. Nems of Decatur, Ill., was awarded senior class honors at Colgate University, Utica, N. Y.

Delegates from twenty States are attending the Maccabee's convention in Port Huron, Mich.

John Shaw, a traveling "fakir," once a Warwick, Ont., banker, committed suicide in Kansas City by poison.

If Chicago jobbers will not restore prices on sugar the Ohio jobbers, who meet in Toledo today, threaten to cut still lower.

Claude Stevenson shot and killed John Moore at Noblesville, Ind., for insulting Mrs. Stevenson. The men had been intimate friends for thirty-five years.

It is said the contract labor laws are being broken at San Francisco. Large numbers of Chinese are said to come in every few weeks under contract to work for farmers.

The International Bell Telephone company, limited, filed with the Secretary of State of New York a certificate of reduction of capital stock from $1,700,000 to $1,000,000.

The advocates of confederation in Newfoundland are becoming more sanguine. Their organs announce that the presentation of terms will be made in the House Thursday next.

Chief Justice Bunn of the Supreme Court granted an appeal in the case of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff of Arkansas, who was convicted of embezzling State funds and given one year in the penitentiary.

The Thurston Rifles of Omaha, the Governor's Guards of Memphis, the gatling gun detachment of the Omaha Guards, and the Cincinnati gatling gun detachment engaged in the prize drills at the inter-State military drill, Memphis, Tenn., yesterday.

The report of the foreclosure of a $100,000 mortgage on the Good Hope Gold Mine at Riverside, Colo., has created considerable excitement in Haverhill, Mass. The mine was bought a year ago by Haverhill capitalists for $150,000. They soon discovered it was salted.

A party of New York Central railway officials visited Cleveland yesterday to inspect the monster four-track drawbridge now being constructed to span the Harlem River at New York. The swinging drawbridge will be the largest in the world. It will be 400 feet long and will weigh 3,000 tons.

LAST EDITION.

KATE KELLY IS LOST

Lake Men Think the Schooner Sank Near Kenosha.

EIGHT MEN ON BOARD.

Wreckage and Cargo Are Strewn Along the Beach.

CAPT. HATCH AN OLD-TIMER.

Crew Taken Off the Linden Ashore at Port Hope, Mich.

CARGO AND BOAT WORTH $325,000.

The D. T. Helm of the Vessel Owners' Towing company left Clark street bridge yesterday afternoon to go in search of the Kate Kelly, which is supposed to have sunk with all hands aboard five miles south of Kenosha during the severe gale of Monday. The tug officials received a telephone message yesterday afternoon from J. O'Donnell, a coal merchant of Kenosha, that wreckage of the Kate Kelly and its cargo of ties, with timber off its port quarter, buckets, and part of the upper rail bearing its name, and pieces of the stern, were washed ashore five miles south of that city. A tug was started for the scene of the wreck, but when opposite Fort Sheridan the schooner L. M. Mason, from Menominee, laden with cedar posts, signaled for a pilot and the trip to Kenosha was postponed.

The Mason when it came into the harbor was covered with snow to the depth of several inches. The Captain said he had hard work to keep afloat and during the severe gale expected to go to the bottom every minute. Part of his cargo of cedar posts was washed overboard, his canvas was torn, and slight damage was done to the boat.

From advices received and from the description of the wreckage found strewn along the shore here marine men are of the opinion that the Kate Kelly foundered with its entire crew.

More Evidence of Fatality.

Additional evidence that the schooner is lost was brought to Kenosha at noon yesterday in the shape of pieces of a yawl boat, pawl post, cabin, water barrel, pail and tub, and pieces of the monkey rail forward with the name Kate Kelly upon them. The tug also brought in 300 hemlock railroad ties.

The Kate Kelly carried a cargo of ties for the Rock Island road. It left Masonville, at the head of Green Bay, ten days ago, with Capt. H. J. Hatch, the owner of the vessel, in command, and a crew of seven men. The only name of the crew that could be obtained was that of mate, Thomas Long of this city. The Kate Kelly was built at Tonawanda, N. Y., in 1867 and rebuilt in 1888 at the same town. Its gross tonnage was 267 tons and it was classed A 2½, value $4,000.

Capt. Hatch has sailed the lakes for years. For four years he was in command of the Pensaukee of the Dunham line, and prior to his purchase of the Kate Kelly was in the service of the Vessel Owners' Towing company. He was first Vice-President of the Chicago branch of the Shipmasters' Association. For the last four years he with his family, which consists of a wife and four children, have resided at No. 651 Thirty-seventh street.

In 1878 the Mary L. Higgie was put in commission at this port loaded with lumber for Cape Town, South Africa, with Capt. Hatch in command and a crew of ten men. After discharging its cargo the vessel was put in service carrying supplies for the British Government during the Zulu war between Cape Town and Algoa Bay. This was the first time that a lake sailing vessel ever crossed the ocean.

Wreckage of a Steambarge.

Capt. Lyman of the steamer Nyack, which left Chicago for Milwaukee at 2 a. m. yesterday, reported there that when off Kenosha at 6 o'clock he saw a great deal of wreckage, consisting of cabin doors, decks, bulwarks, stanchions, and a large box tied by ropes. Capt. Lyman saw the stuff about two hours. He believes it is the wreckage from a steambarge.

Thus far all efforts to discover a vestige of the hull of the schooner which farmers saw capsize between Milwaukee and Racine Monday have proved unavailing. The Racine lifesaving crew patroled the beach for miles without discovering a sign of wreckage. Anton Lupanfich, who witnessed the disaster, says the hull of the vessel was of dark color and the upper works white. He could plainly make out four men working the pump and a fifth in the rigging. The vessel may be the schooner, not the steamer, City of Grand Rapids, as it answers the description in rig and color. If it was loaded with hemlock it undoubtedly went to the bottom shortly after rolling over.

CREW OF THE LINDEN TAKEN OFF.

Big Steamer with Valuable Cargo Ashore at Port Hope, Mich.

Port Hope, Mich., May 14.—The steamer Linden, Linden Lake to Buffalo with copper, was driven ashore one mile south of here at 4 a. m. today. The life saving crews from Point au Barques and Sand Beach were summoned. The crew from Point au Barques after two perilous trips in the surfboats took off the crew of fourteen. Before leaving the wreck Capt. George McLeod scuttled the ship to prevent its pounding to pieces. Thus far the steamer has stood up well against the seas, and with the weather moderating it can be saved. The Linden has on board 1,400 tons of copper, valued at $250,000. It is a new steamer, and is valued at $75,000. It is owned in Port Huron. The cause of the wreck was that the steamer became unmanageable in the furious northeast gale and snow-storm which prevailed during the night on Lake Huron. The Linden is fully insured. Mr. Carpenter, the owner, will leave with the tugs and the steamer Porter as soon as the storm abates for the scene of the wreck.

Sand Beach, Mich., May 14.—Much anxiety prevails here for the safety of the schooner Voges, which passed up Lake Huron at 6 o'clock last night, before the storm broke. Nothing has been heard of it since. The schooners Tilden, Unadilla, and Maxwell, which formed the tow of the steamer Viking, dragged their anchors in the harbor of refuge last night, and were all blown ashore.

Manitowoc, Wis., May 14.—The schooner Surprise, which put in here for weather this morning, reports sighting an icebox and other wreckage afloat in Lake Michigan off Ahnapee, Wis.

Toledo, O., May 14.—The mainmast of the barge Superior was carried away today on Lake Erie by the gale, and the barge was towed into port by a tug. The storm has stopped work on the wreck of the Shepard.

FRUIT IS BLIGHTED.

ILLINOIS SERIOUSLY FEELS THE EFFECTS OF FROST.

Reports from Various Sections Show the Damage Inflicted by Monday Night's Cold Snap—Was Very Great—Garden Stuff and Fruits the Worst Affected—Corn Cut to the Ground in Some Places and Will Require Replanting—Official Illinois Bulletin.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from various cities and towns in Illinois show that frost Monday night caused great damage to vegetables, fruits, and garden stuff generally. Corn in some places also was badly injured. Following are summarized telegrams which will give a fair idea of the amount of the damage and the extent of territory affected:

Alton—The mercury was down to 31° this morning. Ice a quarter of an inch thick was formed and crops of every description totally ruined. The condition applies to all the surrounding country. Fruits, especially small fruits, are nearly all killed, while the immense corn and potato crops of the American bottom are ruined. Wheat was nipped, but suffers more from the extended drought. The damage cannot be estimated, but will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Anna—A heavy frost fell throughout this fruit and vegetable belt last night and wrought much damage. Blackberries, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, and melons were all heavy sufferers.

Aurora—A heavy frost visited Aurora last night which cut down the corn and ruined the vineyards as far as this year's crop is concerned. Gardens and small fruits were badly damaged.

Bloomington—There was a heavy and damaging frost last night throughout this and adjacent counties, killing nearly all the garden truck. Ice formed one-fourth of an inch thick. Beans, tomatoes, and corn are killed to the ground, and potatoes badly injured. Those who had tomatoes planted for canning factories are especially heavy losers. The mercury got down to 28°. The extent of the permanent damage cannot yet be estimated.

Carmi—Frost last night destroyed nearly 500 acres of early melons. Early vegetables were killed. Grapes, wheat, corn, and clover were damaged.

Champaign—Thermometer registered 5° below the freezing point this morning. C. W. McCluer, horticulturist at the University of Illinois, after a careful investigation of the vineyards and orchards at the State University pronounced them very slightly injured. The same claim is made at the experiment station as to corn and oats.

Clay City—There was a heavy frost in this section last night. The damage, so far as can be learned, is not as heavy as was expected. Several of the largest fruit growers report a loss of 10 to 25 per cent. The strawberry loss is 90 per cent. Beans, potatoes, and corn were killed to the ground; pears were not damaged; peaches were injured 10 to 20 per cent. Plums of all varieties are safe except wild goose, which was killed. Cherries were damaged 50 per cent; grapes are a total loss.

Clinton—The freeze of last night annihilated half of the corn crop, irreparably damaged gardens, and hurt fruit seriously. Corn will be replanted.

Danville—Ice formed here this morning and great damage has resulted to small fruits. It is believed apples and peaches will be an entire failure.

Decatur—Macon County was visited by a blighting frost last night, laying corn fields flat and killing potatoes and fruits. Twenty-five per cent of the corn will have to be replanted. Ice formed.

Dixon—A heavy frost last night did great damage throughout Lee County. Grapes and small fruit will be a failure. Corn and other farm products were cut to the ground.

Freeport—A heavy frost visited this locality last night. The temperature fell to 28 degrees. Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. Owing to the early season the freeze is the most destructive in twenty-five years. Garden produce and small fruits are killed. Corn planted early has been badly damaged.

Galesburg—No one here can recall such havoc as that wrought last night by the hard frost. Reports from all parts of Knox County contain the same story of devastation. There was never such a promise of fruit, and never such a complete blighting. Large fruit farmers near the city report a complete loss of grapes and berries of all kinds. Cherries and plums had formed and were as large as peas. These were frozen on the trees. Corn on many farms was being plowed and was cut to the ground. It is believed some must be replanted.

Jacksonville—A severe frost visited this locality last night and did a vast amount of damage to all kinds of vegetation. Corn and potatoes were cut down and will have to be replanted. It is thought fruit was not badly injured excepting grapes.

Joliet—No frost fell last night, but ice half an inch thick formed and the ground was frozen to a depth of two inches. Corn in the fields, strawberries, and garden truck were cut down.

Lewiston—The heaviest frost ever known this late in spring fell in Fulton County last night, accompanied by a killing freeze at 5 a. m. today. The mercury was 1 degrees below freezing. Strawberries and all other small fruits are a total loss; peaches and apples were badly injured; potatoes and all kinds of garden stuff were killed. Thousands of acres of young corn were bitten off to the ground. Wheat also was somewhat injured, but to what extent it is impossible to tell now. It is known, however, that the loss in this county will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Marshall—The heavy frost last night destroyed nearly all the garden truck and also seriously damaged the fruit in many localities, especially pears, plums, and cherries. Grapes were considerably damaged.

Mendota—The frost of last night was the most destructive that has visited this section for years. A large part of the garden crops, fruit, and corn were destroyed. Cherries, strawberries, and grapes will not be one-third of a crop.

Moline—The mercury fell to 23° at daybreak this morning. Grapes were almost entirely killed and no tender vegetables are left. Strawberries will not yield over one-third of a crop. Plums and cherries are all killed. Early corn will have to be replanted. The damage will reach many thousand dollars in the county.

Monmouth—The bright prospects for an immense crop of fruit and early vegetables in this section were dissipated by a killing frost last night. Ice formed one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. Corn, potatoes, and tender garden truck were cooked and frozen below the surface of the ground. Cherries, grapes, and small fruits were scared and probably damaged 50 per cent. Small grain is uninjured.

Waukegan—The frost last night was a killing one. Early potato vines are black and wilted and other tender vegetables show the same blighting effect. The damage to fruit trees, which are just in bloom, is not yet known, but is likely to be serious.

Albion, Arcola, Assumption, Effingham, Fairbury, Galena, Hillsboro, Jerseyville, Kansas, Kewanee, Lawrenceville, Martinsville, Mount Vernon, Moweaqua, Newton, Oakland, Olney, Paris, Pana, Petersburg, Pittsfield, Princeton, Ramsey, Rockford, Salem, Toulon, Virginia, and Vandalia also reported similar damage.

OFFICIAL ILLINOIS BULLETIN.

Condition of the Crops as Reported Before Monday Night's Frost.

The weather crop bulletin of the Illinois Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, May 13, as issued by Prof. Willis L. Moore and Charles E. Linney, for Illinois, is as follows:

The last week was marked by very high temperature until Friday, when quite general showers preceded a sudden and heavy fall in temperature with the remainder of the week cold and raw. Light frosts were common in all northern counties, but except slight damage to tender vegetation—corn sprouts, vegetables, and a few fruits—in northwest counties little damage was done. It is hoped, however, much good will come from the cold in retarding the too rank growth of rye, wheat, and oats in north and west-central counties and in killing the insect pests of the east-central and southern counties of the State. Small grain except in southern counties is doing well; rye heading out over the entire State and wheat in southern and central counties. In southern counties wheat is much damaged by drought and insects, and corn and clover fields are being injured by cut worms. The temperature of the week has been about 8° daily above the normal, rainfall about normal (.75 of an inch), and sunshine slightly above; favorable growing and planting weather. Corn is practically all planted and first fields are being cultivated.

Reports of the damage by frost indicate slight damage in the south portion of the State, but great damage in the northern portion to corn, fruit, and garden truck.

Northern Section.

Quite general rains fell throughout the northern section the first of last week, accompanied by very high temperatures, maximums reaching nearly 100° Thursday, followed by heavy thunder showers and a decided change to cold weather Saturday and sharp frosts Sunday morning.

Corn planting is practically finished in northern counties, with early fields being cultivated, the stand is excellent and the growth vigorous. The rains of last week and this have placed the soil in good condition and have been of great benefit to the sprouting corn, growing oats, wheat, rye, meadows and pastures, potatoes, gardens, and fruit. Rye is heading out and wheat jointing. Oats and grasses have made wonderful growth and largely overcome the damage received during the drought. Fruit setting is very heavy, and if no injury from frost comes later a large yield is assured.

Central Section.

The western and a few of the central counties of the central section have been blessed with a abundant rains during the last week, but most central and eastern counties have had little and are in need of more rainfall. In these drier parts grain is small and backward and some fields of wheat are being plowed up to plant to corn. In western counties rye, oats, and wheat are making vigorous and rather too rank growth. Rye and wheat are heading. In eastern and southeastern counties wheat is short and is still being damaged by chinch bugs, to add to that of drought. Potatoes and gardens are growing slowly, except where showers have been plentiful. There they are doing well. Chinch bugs and cut worms are found in large number in eastern and southeastern counties, and, aside from the damage to wheat, corn and clover are being injured somewhat. Broom corn is still being planted. Strawberries are ripening fast in southern and central counties and promise much fruit of fine quality.

Southern Section.

Crop conditions in the southern section are the least promising. Rainfall had been badly distributed or wholly lacking, and wheat, rye, oats, and sprouting corn, potatoes and gardens are needing rain. Water is becoming scarce in many localities and some farmers are hauling water, a most unusual thing for this season of the year in southern counties. The drought is even affecting fruit in some western counties and trees are dropping large quantities of the young fruit. Chinch bugs and the Hessian fly are doing much damage to wheat and rye, and quite a number of wheat fields are being plowed up for late corn. Cut worms are exceedingly plentiful in clover and corn, nearly all sod land being infested. Corn is not as far advanced as in northern counties. Wheat is heading out very short. Strawberries are being shipped in large quantities and the quality is excellent.

STATE OF CROPS IN MICHIGAN.

Season Greatly in Advance of the Average—Effect of the Frost.

Lansing, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—The following is the summary of the weekly crop bulletin issued by the Michigan bureau tonight:

The last week has averaged very warm and equaled the normal temperature of the middle of June. The maximum temperatures during the early part of the week ranged in the vicinity of 90 degrees and were accompanied by high humidities. Following immediately upon a period of warm weather and accompanied by refreshing showers this week has marked a very rapid advance in all germination and vegetation. In the Upper Peninsula the season is a month in advance of the average, and in other parts of the State at least two weeks. The rains of the last week have been especially beneficial to winter wheat, grass, rye, meadows, and pastures. Farm work has been rapidly pushed in all parts of the State. Potato planting has been general and in the southern part of the State are already coming up and are looking well. Corn planting is general as far north as the straits and in the southern part of the State is coming up and looking well. As far as can be learned at the present writing frosts of Saturday night did only slight damage except on the high ground of the central part of the lower peninsula, where fruits, corn, and garden truck were injured considerably, and damage is also reported from the Upper Peninsula, where cherries, plums, and strawberries were killed in blossom.

Detroit, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—The fruit crop of Michigan according to reports received tonight appears to have survived the cold wave, although some fears are expressed that tonight's expected frost will damage the buds. The snow which fell all last night in the peach district served as a protection for the tender blossoms. Along the lower shore of Lake Michigan the weather is reported warmer, but from Holland north the mercury is still hovering dangerously near the freezing point. Beside the garden truck, which has been killed outright, strawberries seem to have suffered the worst. Estimates now place the State crop at less than half the usual yield, a direct loss to growers of close to $150,000. The covering of snow is believed to have preserved all grain from serious injury.

DAMAGE IN INDIANA IS GREAT.

Vegetables and Fruits in Many Places Ruined by the Cold.

Farm and garden produce and fruits were seriously injured in Indiana by frost Monday night. In the vicinity of Jeffersonville the roads were strewn with trees blown down by the gale. Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE printed below show the extent of the damage:

Brazil—A heavy frost visited this county last night, doing incalculable damage to farm and garden produce. The grape crop is said to be a total loss.

Crown Point—A killing frost prevailed all over this section of Lake County last night, ruining the fruit, early vegetables, etc.

Elkhart—Corn throughout this country will have to be replanted and the early fruits are killed. Wheat has also been severely nipped.

Frankfort—The frost and freeze last night did great damage to the corn and fruit in this locality, especially to the corn in the low lands.

Jeffersonville—Vegetables suffered greatly and the early grape crop, small fruits, and apples were probably all destroyed in this vicinity by the severe cold snap last night. Much ice was formed. The streets and roads are strewn with trees blown down by a regular mid-winter gale. The devastation caused in this section by the army worm, cutworm, tree lice, and other insects is very heavy and has not been as usual greatly exaggerated. The strangest part of it is that hardly a growing thing of any kind has been spared.

Shelburn—The frost last night played havoc with wheat, corn, fruit, potatoes, garden vegetables, and grapes in this section. The thermometer went 3° below freezing point. Ice formed.

Terre Haute—There was a heavy frost this morning and thin ice formed in this part of the Wabash Valley. Gardeners and farmers say thousands of dollars' damage has been done to fruit and vegetables, but others believe the loss will not be so heavy as the first reports indicate.

Vincennes—It is feared the fruit crop and the wheat have been killed by the freeze last night. There were both ice and frost. The farmers and fruit-growers are greatly alarmed.

WISCONSIN WEATHER BULLETIN.

Late Advices Say the Damage Was Not as Great as Expected.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 14.—Late advices indicate that while there has been some damage done to fruit and vegetables in the southern portion of the State by the frost it is not as great as expected, the high winds and cloudy weather warding off frost in many portions. Taking all things into consideration, with the prospect of a return of the warm weather tomorrow, the outlook is still decidedly favorable for a bountiful harvest. The weather crop bulletin, issued from the Milwaukee Weather Bureau today, says:

In the extreme northern counties the ground froze and ice formed about half an inch thick. The damage has been considerable in all sections, but the injury to fruit and grain is greatest in the central and northern portions. Grapes and apples are reported killed. Small fruit is greatly damaged in the southern part of the State, while in the northern portion it is very generally killed. Vegetables in many sections of the State have been killed and gardens will have to be replanted. Corn, where up, has been nipped by frost. The damage done to growing crops is mostly from downpours of rain, which were quite local. As the season is from ten to fifteen days (some say a month) in advance of former years there is yet room for all crops to recuperate from the present setback. Oats and wheat are doing nicely and rye looks well. The soil is in fine condition for corn and a large acreage is being put in. Grass never looked better at this season, and the prospect for a good hay crop is excellent.

IOWA NOT SO BADLY AFFECTED.

Damage Monday Night Not as Widespread as Previously.

Iowa doesn't seem to have suffered as much from Monday night's chilling atmosphere as the night before. The following places report injury:

Clinton—A frost visited this section this morning which cut corn, potatoes, and garden truck to the ground. Vineyards look as if a fire had swept through them and the crop is a total loss. The mercury dropped to twenty-six.

Davenport—The damage from last night's frost in this section will amount to thousands of dollars. All grain and vegetation at all susceptible to a freeze was killed to the ground. All new growth on grape vines hanging full of small clusters of fruit was totally destroyed.

CONDITIONS IN OTHER STATES.

Extent of the Frosts and the Effect Upon Crops.

Reports as to the condition of crops throughout the country were made by the directors of the different State weather services as follows:

Indiana—Frost probably Monday night caused injury in localities, especially in northern portion. Very warm weather prevailed and local rains fell several days; crops advanced only slowly, corn coming up nicely; cut worms numerous and doing much damage.

Wisconsin—Favorable conditions during first half of week caused rapid growth and put farm work two weeks in advance of the average season; heavy frost Saturday, Sunday, and Monday nights killed fruits and vegetables in northern portions and injured them severely in central portions; damage to corn and grain comparatively light; corn not generally up; injury to strawberries moderate.

Minnesota—Unseasonably warm until Friday, afterwards much cooler, with sharp frost cutting corn, potatoes, and garden truck to the ground; fruit also considerably damaged; small grain uninjured and cool spell favorable for stooling; season sufficiently early to replant tender varieties killed.

Iowa—First half week extremely warm, last half unseasonably cold, with severe frost. Garden truck, potatoes, grapes, and berries badly injured, but small grain not materially hurt. Corn in low places was cut, but will recover.

Kansas—Warm, with little rain, except in eastern counties. Corn doing well, but wheat, oats, flax, and fruit affected by drought. Frost cut corn, gardens, and some fruit in central and western counties.

Michigan—Warm temperatures and bountiful rains have greatly improved and advanced all vegetation; corn and potato planting rapidly progressing; frost Saturday and Sunday slightly damaged fruit, corn, and garden truck in central lower peninsula and fruits in upper.

VETOES THREE BILLS.

ALTGELD DISAPPROVES OF MILLER AND CRAWFORD MEASURES.

They Are Known as the Gas Frontage and Street and Elevated Railroad Legislation—Governor Sends Message to House and Senate Giving His Objections to Their Enactment Into Laws—He Makes Enemies Among the Members by His Action.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld has vetoed House bill No. 618 and Senate bills Nos. 137 and 138. In so doing he wrote an exceedingly caustic message which he handed in to the House and Senate this morning. Senate bills 137 and 138 reached the Governor less than ten days ago. House bill 618 came to him a few days later. With one or two exceptions the members of the Legislature all left here last Friday night. The men who remained represent Sangamon County in this General Assembly. Up to last Friday night the Governor gave no indication as to what his actions on these bills would be.

Some time between Saturday and last night the Governor let some people into his confidence, and the result was the fact of the veto was in everybody's mouth early this morning. There were three sleeping car loads of statesmen, official and otherwise, on the midnight train last night, and the word that the Governor was going to veto the bills was sent along the line from berth to berth before the cars had been on the side track half an hour. Two Chicago men were in the wash room of one of the sleepers, and one said to the other:

"Nos. 618, 137, and 138 are dead ones. The Governor is going to shoot them this morning."

"So I heard a little while ago," remarked the other.

"What will we do with them?"

"Guess we will have to shoot 'em over his head."

It really did seem as if everybody in Springfield who took any interest in legislative matters knew that the veto was coming an hour before the Legislature convened. Even the pages around the House and Senate were talking about it. Some of the members were thoroughly conversant with the points the Governor suggested as reasons why he withheld executive approval, and the result was that there was no news in the message when it came.

About 10:20 o'clock the Governor's private secretary appeared at the door of the House. His presence was officially announced by Doorkeeper Harlan. Everybody knew what he had, and a half dozen members set up a cheer.

Klein of Piper and Kitzmiller and Jonathan Merriam and Col. Bryan and Ross Graham of White, with a number of others, applauded lustily. The message was read and the question, "whether the bill, No. 618, should become a law, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding," was made a special order for Thursday morning. The proceedings in the Senate were no more interesting than those in the House. Under the law a vetoed measure goes first to the branch of the Legislature in which it originated. The frontage bill, No. 618, therefore must first be acted on by the House and the elevated and street railroad bills by the Senate.

May Go Over His Veto.

As the day wore on it became more and more apparent that an effort will be made to pass these bills over the Governor's veto. The surface afforded indications that left no doubt as to what was going on. The men who have the most to say about legislation were observed to be exceedingly busy among the members. The House and Senate were looked over with a view of ascertaining the absentees. During the afternoon a number of messages were sent out calling in the wandering sheep. Senator Crawford went over to the State House, where he got a copy of the veto message, and examined it closely with a view of determining the bills they come up in the special order tomorrow morning. The work of counting noses is still going on, and both bills will be brought to a vote on the floors of the House and Senate with a view of getting, if possible, 102 affirmative votes in the House and thirty-four in the Senate, thus sending them over the Governor's veto. This is by no means an easy task.

The Governor's message is exceedingly plain and blunt. Like all his official State papers, which up to date have been confined almost exclusively to pardons and interviews, he uses bitter language and is inclined to anything but diplomacy. Some of the expressions in his message are regarded as personal reflections by a number of men who have either actively opposed or voted against the one hand or voted for them on the other. The result of all of which is the relations between the Chief Executive and a majority of the members of the General Assembly are a trifle strained.

The Crawford bills got about 85 of 80 votes in the House, and possibly 30 in the Senate. The frontage bill slid through the House with 110 or 111 votes, and got 40 in the Senate. Some of the men who voted for these measures are exceedingly angry and occasionally threats are heard that the Governor's action will not materially assist the enactment of certain bits of legislation now on the calendar. There is a bill concerning the arbitration of mooted questions between employer and employé by a Board of Arbitration to be appointed by the Governor. It has passed the House and is on second reading in the Senate. It has fewer friends today than it had last Friday.

Old Law of Retaliation.

Tucked away in the House Committee on Parks and Boulevards is a Senate bill, originally introduced by John Humphrey, concerning additions to Lincoln Park and allowing the condemnation of real estate and riparian rights, etc. Chairman Schubert is holding the bill now. Chairman Schubert weighs close on to 300 pounds, and as a "holder down" he is a world-beater. This bill has not, as good a chance of becoming a law as it had a week ago.

House bill No. 363 is on the question of child labor and makes an appropriation of $20,000, or something like that, for the maintenance of the bureau of inspection to prevent child labor. It is not in as much demand as it was Friday of last week.

It is the old law of retaliation which dates back to the time of the Medes and the Persians, according to the scriptures, with an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. In these degenerate times it goes something like this: "Tit for tat. Kill my dog, I'll kill your cat."

The proceedings would have been much funnier had the Governor kept his own counsel and told no one what he intended to do. Everybody would have been waiting for his actions then and he would have been the most observed of all observers until these bills were acted on in some way or other. For once he overshot the mark in giving out in advance his ideas as to the legislation in question. In so doing he destroyed a grand theatrical effect and climax. As it was the men who felt the worst over the veto, informed in advance of what was coming on, simply braced up and put on "property" smiles. The men who were most chagrined assumed airs of the greatest indifference. The fellows who were hurt the least looked the saddest.

It will be a mighty hard thing to pass these bills over a veto. Nobody here remembers an occurrence within the history of the present generation where a bill was passed over a Governor's veto. Vetoes during a session of the Legislature have been excessively rare. Not over half a dozen have been recorded during the last twenty-five years. They generally come after the session adjourns, the cause legislation of a doubtful nature is usually gotten through during the closing hours. Senator Cullom, while Governor, vetoed an anti-truck store bill, which made him more or less trouble. Gov. Oglesby vetoed a bill appropriating about $25,000 to James Lilly, who was a contractor at the Kankakee asylum. Gov. Fifer vetoed a bill allowing street railway companies to change their motive power, and Gov. Altgeld two years ago sat down on a few appropriations. These all occurred after the session had adjourned.

Fight Will Be the Feature.

From present indications the fight over House bill No. 618 and Senate bills Nos. 137 and 138 will be the feature of the session. The friends of the measures will not lose them if they can by any possibility help it. The work of organization is going on as rapidly as time will permit. It must be remembered that these bills concern the City of Chicago more than any other locality. The average countryman doesn't care much about them one way or the other. His district is not embarrassed with gas companies, street and elevated roads, and men who make the holding of seats in the Common Council a business. The session is late and virtually on its last legs. Many a man on the floor of the House would vote for all three bills, veto or no veto, if he could get his favorite amendment to the law of estrays or of roads and bridges. He regards the City of Chicago and its interest as a mere incident to the welfare of the State.

This state of affairs will account for the actions of a good many men when the question of sustaining the Governor comes up. A number of bits of legislation have been helped in committee and the calendars until they can't get through without a trade. The only trade in sight is on the lines above indicated. A good many members are disposed to vote for the bills whether or not, and nothing will be left undone to get these bills through the General Assembly.

The fun will begin at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the Senate will take up Nos. 137 and 138 for discussion.

Objections to the Bills.

Following are the objections made in the veto message to the measures:

While these bills relate to different subjects they all involve the same principle and are subject to the same fundamental objections in this, that they legalize monopoly.

The law now provides that corporations may be formed for ninety-nine years, but a City Council can only grant an ordinance to operate a street railway in a street for twenty years. The purpose of this limitation is to enable cities at certain intervals to impose such conditions in respect to revenue or accommodations or rates of fare as may be deemed necessary to protect the public interests. Now, each of the first two bills gives a City Council power to grant an ordinance for the full life of the corporation, that is, ninety-nine years, so that it would be in the power of a City Council to give away to a street railway not only the rights of this generation but the rights of future generations, and these bills make no provision for securing to the public any compensation or protection in return.

There can be no competing street railway unless it can get into the heart of a town. In large cities, especially in Chicago, all the down-town streets are already occupied. As a street railroad gets no title or exclusive right to a street it has happened in the past that a new company was given a license by the city to put down a second track for a few blocks on a street already occupied. In such a case each of the rails of the second road is laid a few inches from the rails of the old road, so that the cars have practically to move over the same ground. But Sec. 5 of bill 138 contains a proviso which would enable an older company to prevent such a privilege being granted to a second corporation if it in the slightest degree delayed or interfered with the old company's operation.

Both of these bills, 137 and 138, expressly provide that any property-holder can enjoin any new company from beginning work by alleging that it did not have a petition signed by the owners of a majority of the frontage before the City Council granted an ordinance. None of the old companies were subject to this provision, as it was generally held that the attorney representing the State could alone maintain such a suit. But under this new provision an old company could get some resident property-holders to commence a suit in the different State courts and some non-resident property-owners to commence suits in the United States Court and thus not only tie up any new company in the courts for years but wear it out before it could lay down a rail. Legislation to protect a property-holder is much to be desired, but legislation which is manifestly intended to enable corporations to use a property-holder as a convenience in order to establish or perpetuate a monopoly can never benefit the public.

No New Roads Can Be Built.

These bills provide that no company shall have the right to even go into the court and condemn any part of or anything pertaining to any of the existing roads, or of any road which may be built under privileges already obtained, so that when applied to Chicago, no matter how much the city may grow in the future, no new or competing road can be built, because the existing roads have been so located that it will be impossible for a new line to get into the heart of the city without at some point having to strike and, to a limited extent at least, interfere with an existing road. Should a loop be built in Chicago for the elevated roads on streets now contemplated it would be impossible for any new road to get into the heart of the town. This clause of the bills was evidently intended to prevent any further effort at competition and thus to practically give a monopoly for a century, and that without giving the public anything in return.

Again, each of these bills contains a provision which expressly authorizes consolidation on the part of any number of roads, so that they can in the end all come under one management. That is, this provision expressly legalizes monopoly. It is true there is a clause in bill No. 137 which says that competing lines shall not consolidate, but practically there are no competing lines in Chicago now, and, as the other provisions of the bills will prevent any competing road from being built, it is evident that this clause does not signify anything. Taking all of the provisions of the two bills, it is evident that they were intended to create, and if they become laws will create, a monopoly in Chicago of both the street railway and elevated railway business for nearly a hundred years to come.

House bill No. 618 provides that before a City Council can grant a privilege to lay gas pipes or to string wires for conducting electricity a petition must be presented, signed by the owners of a majority of the land frontage of each block on any street or alley in which it is proposed to lay such pipes or string such wires. All the old gas companies have their pipes in the streets of Chicago, and several new companies recently formed have their permits to put in pipes and string electric wires where they choose, and consequently would not be affected by this bill. A brief examination of this measure shows that if it were to become a law it would be in the power of the existing companies to prevent for all time any new or competing company from putting down pipe or stringing any wires, for they would only need to prevent the new company from getting the signatures of the owners of a majority of the frontage of one block on any street proposed to be occupied by the new company in order to stop it. Had the bill provided in express terms that the existing companies should for all time have a monopoly of furnishing gas or electric light in the City of Chicago it could scarcely have been more effective. So that this bill like the other two aims to legalize monopoly.

Logan "103" to Celebrate.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—Some of the Logan "103" members, who helped to elect Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate, met tonight at the Leland for the purpose of commemorating the event. The committee which had the matter in charge selected Tuesday, May 28, for the exercises and that date, it is expected, a large number of visitors will be in the capital city to assist in the commemoration. Among the orators will be William E. Mason of Chicago.

HAVE THEIR REDRESS IN THE COURTS.

Illinois Railroads and Reductions by the State Railroad Commissioners.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—Secretary John W. Yantis of the Illinois Board of Railroad Commissioners is here in attendance upon the seventh annual convention of State Railroad Commissioners, who are meeting in the office of the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission.

"For the last six months," remarked Mr. Yantis, "our State board has been engaged in the work of reclassifying freight rates. As a result they have succeeded in affecting a reduction of at least 20 per cent on 1,100 or 1,200 different articles in which agricultural and merchandise interests are involved. One of the objects of the present convention is to bring about as far as possible a uniform system of classification and reports by railroad corporations. In the case of the railroads in Illinois, if they do not relish the reductions we have made they have their redress before the courts. But we want to work in harmony with the railroads with a view to bringing about a better understanding between shippers and the various corporations."

The convention of Railroad Commissioners met this morning. In the list of subjects to be discussed are: Overcharges and undercharges; through routes and through rates; combination rates on inter-State traffic made by adding through inter-State rates to rates prescribed by State authority for purely State traffic; methods employed in making through rates generally; government ownership, government control, and government regulation of railways; demurrage on railway cars and carriers' liability for detention of freights; safety appliances and railway accidents; causes of depressed financial condition of railways; protection of public interests during railway labor contests; evils caused by sudden and arbitrary changes in railway rates; regulation of State and inter-State electric railways; abuses arising from uses of shippers' cars.

Prof. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the Committee on Railway Statistics, read the committee's annual report. The conclusions of the committee were that practically the only unit of traffic movement now arrived at is the revenue per ton per mile, a unit considered unsatisfactory.

At the afternoon session much of the time was consumed in a resolution offered by Commissioner Tresburg of Minnesota declaring that a considerable number of citizens of the United States believed it to be for the best interests of the people that the government own and operate railroads; that there was no reliable data accessible to the public of the cost and value of railroads; that the question was one of great importance in the consideration of rate cases by commissions and courts, and that the convention should petition the next Congress to consider the advisability and feasibility of ascertaining the cost and present value of railroad property and the probable cost of reproducing the same.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

THEY CALL A CAUCUS.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS TO CONSIDER FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Meeting Will Meet This Morning to Consider the Matter—Legislature Work Can All Be Completed by June 1—Revenue Bill Is Amended Out of All Resemblance to Its Original Shape—Friends of the Measure Are Disgusted—General News of the Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the House will hold a caucus tomorrow afternoon or evening to discuss final adjournment, a proposition the consideration of which has been postponed from week to week for the last month. The Legislature could with all ease finish its work and adjourn by June 1. The Democratic State convention comes June 5.

Today, however, a circumstance transpired which, though trivial in itself, and apparently not germane to the question of adjournment, cuts the most important figure in relation thereto. Three men wearing canvas overalls, carrying big tin buckets filled with paste, and brushes on long poles, began decorating the dead walls of Springfield with the biggest posters you ever saw in your life. There were pictures of gorillas and giraffes so tall they could stand on the ground and eat hay from the Capitol flagstaff, and men and women riding on horses, and bandwagons drawn by, O, as many as sixty speckled steeds, and steam calliopes, and men flying through the air—in other words, bright, new lithographs. It means that Barnum's Circus is coming to town, and it is going to be here June 10.

Now the Democrats in the Legislature want to stay here for the State convention. It is the first time on record when the Legislature could remain in Springfield for a State convention at the expense of Illinois. Do you suppose for a single minute that a man is going to run away from Barnum's Circus? Probably the Representatives from Cook don't care much about it. But how about the folks from down on the Ohio River who never see anything better than a patent medicine wagon or a show boat? Not on your existence.

Judge Samuel P. Cummings of Astoria, Fulton County, who has for thirty years spent his time in Springfield during the sessions of the Legislature, looking after legislation of public moment, says that in all his experience he never knew a Legislature to adjourn if its members had an opportunity to visit the circus when it came to Springfield. The Republicans of the House will try to get the Legislature out of town the last of this month. The task is going to be a difficult one. It will be worse than weaning a baby. The attractions for June 5 and 10 are too great to be disregarded.

Amended Out of Shape.

The House revenue bill got into third reading today, but it has been amended until its parents don't know it. Nearly every feature of the bill of vital importance has been changed and touched up. The men who have been here fighting for it week after week are disgusted with it. The provision as to the Supervisor of Assessments has been amended so as to include in the Assessment Board a number of County officers. The bill is not regarded as of any particular value, and many people incline to the opinion it will not be regarded as a factor for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Ely's bill amending the garnishment law known as the "grocers' garnishment bill" came up on second reading as a special order. Mr. Berry moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Jones of Cook moved to lay his motion on the table, but his motion was lost. There was a long debate on the merits of the bill, speeches in favor of it being made by Boyd, Steiner, and Lowenthal, and against it by Berry, Steen, Muir, McLaughlin, Klein, and Mulac. The motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed. The measure was opposed by a number of labor organizations.

Petitions were presented by Thiemann, Gower, Daugherty, Klein, and others favoring the passage of the Merriam bill repealing the acts creating the Catholic Bishop of Chicago a corporation sole.

Mr. Perrottet from the Committee to Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions made a report on the State Reformatory at Pontiac, the penitentiary at Chester, and the penitentiary at Joliet. The reformatory and the Chester Penitentiary were found in first-class condition. Out of 602 convicts at Chester only five were sick on the date of the visit. At Joliet the committee found 1,635 convicts, of whom 200 were sick. The committee report says that the health of the prison is not good owing to the location and the sanitary conditions.

"We find," says the report, "271 men working in the shoe department, for which the Commissioners receive 55 cents per day. We also find that 147 men are working in the harness shop. This department is considered to be the best paying of all the industries in operation there; in fact, is the only one that is self-sustaining. All the other industries operated by the State are run at a loss to the State, the deficiency being from $3,000 to $4,000 per month.

The committee recommends the erection of a new hospital and that the female convicts be removed to a separate institution.

"We find," says the report, "that the females imprisoned there are deprived of any outdoor exercise and are only allowed a walk in the open air once a week, and this your committee thinks is not prudent."

The discipline of the institution is found to be good and that of the first-class.

To Tax Foreign Fire Companies.

Mr. Kent, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, obtained unanimous consent to call up the Senate bill authorizing cities, villages, and incorporated towns to levy a tax not exceeding 2 per cent on the receipts of foreign fire insurance companies doing business therein, for the benefit of the organized fire departments of such cities, villages, and towns. Mr. Kent made a strong speech favoring the bill, and it was then passed without opposition.

The following bills were called up by Mr. Needles and passed:

The committee bill increasing the number of State Mine Inspectors from five to seven and providing for the payment of an inspection fee by the owners of coal mines.

The committee bill appropriating $54,000 for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Asylum for Insane Criminals for the next two years.

The committee bill appropriating $308,100 for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville for the next two years.

The Senate bill appropriating $12,000 to pay for the services and expenses of the members of the Statutory Revision Commission created by the last General Assembly was called up on second reading. Mr. Stoskopf offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the commission be declared dissolved. The bill was advanced to third reading.

Senator Templeton's bill, which appropriates $30,000 to Isaac R. Hitt and the heirs of John A. Logan and W. W. Wiltshire for attorney's fees and expenses in the prosecution of the State's claims to the direct tax of 1861 against the General Government, was passed by the Senate by a vote of—yeas 28, nays 4. This bill, which was called up by Senator Dunlap, provoked a sharp debate. Under the provisions of the bill $10,000 is to be paid to each of the three claimants.

The Senate passed Senator Higbee's bill providing for the incorporation of insurance companies to do business other than fire and life. This bill was a special order passed by unanimous vote.

Senator Bryan introduced a bill to prevent gambling in grain, beef, pork, lard, and provisions by corporations, brokers, or others, unless they can show a warehouse certificate or receipt for the same, and providing for a fine for such violations of not less than $500 or more than $1,000 for each offense. A like fine is made the penalty for the issuing of warehouse receipts for a greater amount of bushels of grain or other produce than that actually stored.

MEETS TO ARRANGE PRELIMINARIES.

Silver Leaders Confident of the Success of Their Convention.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—The Executive committee of the Democrats State Central committee held a meeting here tonight and made preliminary arrangements for the State convention, to be held June 5. A committee on arrangements was appointed, consisting of Chairman Hinrichsen, Senator Reed Green, and R. B. Brinton. A list of temporary officers was selected, but it will not be made public until the day of the convention. The question of inviting prominent Democrats from other States to attend the convention was discussed and it was decided to extend no formal invitations to anybody. It is expected, however, that several distinguished Democrats will be here as the guests of Chairman Hinrichsen and other members of the State Central committee, among them ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, Senator Voorhees of Indiana, and R. P. Bland of Missouri. The railroads have agreed to make a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip for those attending the convention. Representatives from all parts of the State indicate that the convention will declare for free silver by a practically unanimous vote. It is given out as the result of the canvass made that of the 517 delegates selected by the thirty counties that have held conventions only five are opposed to a free silver declaration. All the counties in the State except eleven have called conventions to select delegates to the State convention. In the three counties in which the County committees have refused to call conventions arrangements are being made for the holding of conventions independent of the action of the County committees. These counties are Lee, Du Page, and St. Clair.

ONE IS KILLED, TWENTY-TWO INJURED.

Train Strikes a Broken Rail and Goes Down an Embankment.

Silex, Mo., May 14.—At 8 a. m. the southbound passenger train on the St. Louis and Hannibal railway ran on a broken rail two miles from here and was thrown down a twenty-foot embankment. Few of the passengers and train crew escaped injury. One was killed.

MEYER, C., Warrenton, Mo., traveling salesman for C. L. Bushman, St. Louis, Mo.; instantly killed.

The following were injured:

JORDAN, J. A., General Manager, Hannibal, Mo.; shoulders injured.

JONES, JESSE, Frankford, Mo.; collar bone broken.

JOHNSON, BEN H., St. Louis, Mo.; bruised.

LEWTON, C. A., fireman; hip injured.

MARAND, JACK, brakeman; back and arm injured.

OGLESBY, W. F., Clarksville, M

PERIL OF THE TREATY

BERING SEA CONVENTION WITH BRITAIN MAY BE NULLIFIED.

Failure of Rosebery's Government to Carry Out the Regulations for Protection of the Seals Irritates Uncle Sam—Arbitration Settlements May Be Dashed Aside—Admiral Meade Shows Contempt for the Navy Department—Col. Judson D. Bingham Soon to Retire.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—[Special.]—An extremely unpleasant condition of affairs, amounting almost to a crisis, has developed as to the question of Bering Sea sealing. Great Britain has assumed an ugly mood because of the refusal of Congress to grant the appropriation to pay the indemnity for the alleged losses sustained by Canadians owing to the seizure of their ships, and positively refuses to reenact the regulation of last year, which prohibits the carrying of fire arms by sealing vessels through the zone north of the thirty-fifth parallel during the closed season. The United States officials look upon this as disastrous to the seal fisheries, holding that the result will be to relieve the pelagic sealers of the only restriction which has operated to prevent an unlimited slaughter of the herds. While killing by fire arms remains illegal it is realized it will be impossible to enforce this prohibition if arms can be freely carried, for the sealers would kill secretly unless they should happen to be within range of a revenue cutter. Meanwhile the United States cutters have gone out under the old instructions to seize all vessels carrying arms not under seal. These must be modified speedily by orders sent through the Alaska Commercial company's steamer, which leaves San Francisco in a day or two, or else there may be another big claim for damages on account of illegal seizures filed by the British Government. The attitude of the latter is viewed with much dissatisfaction at the State Department, where it is regarded as an evidence of an unwarrantable concession to the Canadian pelagic sealers. It is also held the effect of the British action is practically to nullify all measures of protection for the seals that were conferred by the Paris arbitration and it would not be surprising if this course is persisted in if it resulted in a declaration by the United States of the abrogation of the treaty.

According to a report received from Consul Tingle at Brunswick "consumption of horse meat in the large cities of Germany is almost as great as that of beef or mutton. This is regarded as one of the inevitable results of the prohibition against American cattle, resulting in high prices for meats. Prejudice against horse meat is fast disappearing in Germany, the workman having found that for seven cents a pound he can procure a food excellent in every particular. But it is beginning to be difficult to keep the supply up to the demand and $45 to $50 is now paid for horses. But the horse supply in the United States is practically inexhaustible. Horses can be raised in the West much cheaper than cattle. They can be slaughtered as easily, or they can be shipped alive across the sea much more easily than cattle, and can be sold either on the hoof or dressed at a price certainly not greater than the seven cents a pound which the German workman has hitherto paid. Canning is out of the question, of course, but the meat is consumed in Germany in both a salted and smoked state, as well as fresh, and in either one of the three conditions the American exporters could furnish it. With the disuse of horses in the United States consequent upon the building of electric and cable lines, the raising of horses, especially in the West, is far from being the profitable industry it formerly was. If the ranchman, however, can make the raising of horses for food profitable, why should he not do it? The subject is of two-fold interest to the American packer, whose beef and beef products are now excluded from the German markets, and to the horse-raiser, whose invested capital now brings him very unsatisfactory returns. American ranchmen should take advantage of the existence of a different state of things in another country to found what can be made a very profitable industry and extensive export trade."

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A hearing on the retroactive effect of the present tariff will be given before the adjournment of the United States Supreme Court for the summer. This was gratifying news to the Treasury officials, for it will save them from embarrassment in cases where duties were levied under the old law Aug. 1 and Aug. 28 on classes of articles on which duties were increased by the new law. This case comes before the court by writ of certiorari from New York, and arose from the claim of certain importers of articles on which duties were reduced by the new tariff, that the language of the law making it take effect Aug. 1 was conclusive that it did not become law until Aug. 28. The government proposes to contest this position. It is not known whether the court will decide the case before adjournment, but this is assumed to be the fact in view of its importance and the willingness to hear arguments. Necessity for an early decision lies in the fact that the government proposes, if the law is decided to have taken effect Aug. 1, to reliquidate the entries in all cases in which they failed to collect the duties increased by the new law. Sugar and some other articles were either transferred from the free to the dutiable list or the duty was increased the new law, and it has been estimated the amount which the government would recover if the law was decided to have taken effect Aug. 1 would be about $900,000. This would offset the refunds which would be obtained by importers, because protest and appeal were made in only a few cases before Aug. 28, when it appeared the question of the retroactive effect of the law might be raised. The government maintains the law did not take effect until its enactment Aug. 28. A decision at the present session of the Supreme Court is considered necessary from the fact that reliquidations by the government are required to be made within a year and they will expire in the latest of these cases Aug. 28, before the court will again be in session.

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Misses Brice, daughters of the Senator from Ohio, have mapped out a program for the summer that contemplates a bicycle tour of the rural districts of France. This will be made in company with quite a large party of friends, whom they will join upon their arrival at Paris. The party will be supplied with kodaks to bring to this country such a collection of pictures as would not be possible to obtain in any other manner. The most picturesque highways and byways of France will be visited by the cyclists, especially those districts which the modern railways have not yet penetrated.

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After seven years passed at Chicago Col. Judson D. Bingham will be placed on the retired list of the army day after tomorrow, when he will be 64 years of age. His successor will be Col. M. I. Luuington, Assistant Quartermaster-General, who has been assigned to duty at headquarters Department of the Missouri. It was the ambition of Col. Bingham that he might become Quartermaster-General of the army before reaching the retiring age, for he has had a long and honorable career in the service. When the rebellion began he was connected with the artillery, having graduated at West Point in 1854. In 1861 he was assigned to duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and subsequently served as Quartermaster-General of the Army of the Potomac. After the close of the war he was stationed at Washington as an assistant to Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, when the Quartermaster-General's office was located in what is now the Riggs House, opposite the Treasury Department.

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Secretary Carlisle has two objects in view in the stumping tour he has just announced. First he will go to Memphis, Tenn., to present the administration view of the money question, and then he will drift over into old Kentucky to square himself with his Democratic constituents, who insist that since becoming Secretary of the Treasury his views have been reversed on silver. He will pay particular attention to the speech so often quoted against him now, in which he so unmeasuredly denounced the act of 1873 demonetizing silver. The free coinage men put one construction on that speech. He will put another construction, and the very opposite one, on it. He will likewise explain that his votes cast while a member of the House for free coinage were not cast with any expectation or the hope that free coinage would result, but that in the conferences and dickerings between the House and Senate some improved condition of silver as a money metal might be effected. He could never see the way was clear for free coinage, nor did he ever think the prosperity of the country would be promoted by the enactment of such legislation. The Kentucky Senatorship is always discussed when Mr. Carlisle's name is up. He is not a candidate for it in the sense that Mr. Blackburn or Gov. Brown or ex-Gov. Buckner or Congressman McCreary is. They are all openly in the field. He is not, nor will he take the field at any time. But of course he would not, he could not, decline the office if the Legislature should elect him.

ADMIRAL MEADE NOT CONCILIATORY.

Refuses to Answer Questions Propounded by the Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., May 14. — Secretary Herbert today in response to inquiries dictated the following official statement concerning Admiral Meade:

At the Navy Department today it was learned that the department has addressed a letter to Admiral Meade stating that it desired to know if he was willing to answer whether he had or had not authorized what purported to be an interview with him published in the New York Tribune, and that he had replied acknowledging the receipt of the letter and declining to answer the questions.

The facts in relation to the failure of the department to grant Admiral Meade's request to have the Cincinnati ordered to the New York Yard instead of to the Norfolk Yard are that this vessel was ordered to go to the Norfolk Navy

SENECA HASELTON.
[United States Minister to Venezuela.]

Yard for some necessary repairs. This was done upon the recommendation of the chief constructor, who desired that work, which is now nearer at both yards, might be equalized between the Norfolk and Brooklyn Yards. Admiral Meade, who had selected the Cincinnati for his flagship during the absence of the New York, was thereupon ordered to hoist his flag upon that vessel upon her arrival at Norfolk, in the interim hoisting his flag on the Minneapolis.

He afterwards forwarded a second request to the department to have the Cincinnati ordered to New York instead of to Norfolk. On the day when this latter request was received Secretary Herbert was not in the department at any time. Assistant Secretary McAdoo being in charge did not act upon the request as he did not think it proper to take any action in the matter until the Secretary's return. On the next morning when Secretary Herbert came to his office this letter having been brought to his attention he at once summoned before him the chief constructor, and after conferring with him and Assistant Secretary McAdoo jointly, decided to order the Cincinnati to New York, and he also ordered Admiral Ramsay, who was present, to make out orders to intercept the ship at Hampton Roads and order her to New York. He also directed orders to be made out to Admiral Meade notifying him of this change, and orders both to the Admiral and the ship were written and ready to be signed, when a letter came in the noon mail from Admiral Meade, asking to be detached from the squadron which request the Secretary granted.

This constitutes all the information that could be obtained, and leaves the inference that the action, if any to be taken against Admiral Meade, is not yet determined.

TREASURY DEFICIT IS INCREASING.

Excess of Expenditures Since July 1 Last Now Nearly $50,500,000.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Today the Treasury deficit passed the $50,000,000 mark, the exact amount of the excess of expenditures over the receipts since July 1, 1894, being $50,404,887. The deficit for the thirteen days of the present month is $5,105,517. This is the second year since 1865 that the expenditures of the government have exceeded its revenues. Last year the deficit was $69,803,260, making the aggregate deficiency since July 1, 1893, $120,208,147.

The receipts from customs so far this year amount to a little over $133,000,000, which is about $1,000,000 in excess of the customs receipts during the whole of the last fiscal year. The internal revenue receipts this month to date aggregate about $125,500,000 as against $147,111,252 during the fiscal year 1894. The best information obtainable as to the net result of the year's financial operations is that even if the income tax law is permitted to remain as it is the deficiency July 1 next will exceed $55,000,000, and if the law is declared unconstitutional it may reach $60,000,000.

Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $181,731,381; gold reserve, $96,201,500.

OUTHWAITE MAY BE WAR SECRETARY

Rumors That He Will Succeed Col. Lamont Before the Year Expires.

Columbus, O., May 14.—There is a hint here that amounts to a conviction to the representative of the Associated Press that before this year expires ex-Congressman Outhwaite is to be made Secretary of War. The story is not denied nor is it admitted in confidential Outhwaite circles. Mr. Outhwaite is en route to Europe to return July 1. The President, Mr. Lamont, and Mr. Outhwaite are known to be close friends. The talk at this end of the line has been sub rosa, but is printed in full today, so far as it may be without violating confidence.

Men and Women.

In France the sexes are almost equally balanced, there being 1,004 women to each 1,000 men.

G. A. R. FIGHT MIXED UP

ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP IS A FACTOR AT BLOOMINGTON.

McNulta's Espousal of Bennett and Powell's of Spink for the Position Intensifies the Contest for the Department Commandership—Encampment Formally Opened with an Immense Parade—Confederate Monument Celebration Arouses Much Feeling.

Bloomington, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—From a contest for the Commanderstip the struggle in the Grand Army encampment has turned into a lively fight for the position of Adjutant-General. It is no longer a question of whether Gen. McNulta or Gen. Powell will be elected Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Illinois. The line on which the delegates are dividing is the appointment of J. L. Bennett or F. W. Spink as Adjutant-General. Chicago men who are arriving tonight declare Gen. McNulta has lost many votes in that city because he has pledged himself to Bennett. J. S. Cook, who is here with twenty-three men from Washington Post, says they were solid for McNulta until the Adjutant-General question came up, when they flopped to Powell. The same explanation is also given for the action of the Thomas Post.

On the other hand, many of Gen. Powell's backers admit they are with him solely on Spink's account. Delegate Cook is outspoken in the matter. He says:

"We don't care a snap who is elected Commander, but we are for Fred Spink for Adjutant-General. He mustered many of us in and there is a bond of fellowship between us which cannot be broken."

McNulta Men Enthusiastic.

Gen. McNulta has one big advantage, and that is the delegates who are for him are enthusiastic. They wear his blood-red badges and crowd his headquarters at all hours. They talk McNulta and Bennett in every corner at every opportunity..

There is no such unanimity or enthusiasm on the part of the Powell men. His headquarters are deserted and there are no outward badges of support. But this does not lessen the confidence of those who are managing his campaign. These gentlemen insist Powell will win on the first ballot and by such a majority that his opponent will move to make the selection unanimous.

At the McNulta headquarters visitors are assured it is all over but the shouting and predictions are made Powell will not let his name go before the convention.

The truth is the fight is a close and bitter one. Tonight there has been considerable sharp talk and many ugly things said. It is charged Gen. Powell is attending his second State encampment and has never been at a national gathering, while Gen. McNulta has always been a regular war horse in the order. To this the Powell men retaliate with the statement they don't care if their candidate never sat in a post so long as he is pledged to appoint Fred Spink Adjutant-General.

Fighting Hard for Spink.

There is no concealing the fact that many of the sharpest politicians in the order are working for Powell on Spink's account, and O. R. McKinney, E. A. Blodgett, Col. James Sexton, and others equally prominent are here openly as his friends. Col. Sexton says he is doing any active work, as it is not necessary, but he admits he is for Powell, and there is great force in this admission.

Col. Bennett is fairly outspoken in the interest of Gen. McNulta. He sums up the situation like this:

"Rockford and Aurora, Quincy, Danville, Georgetown, Ridge Farm, Kankakee, Springfield, Monticello, and Joliet are, I think," he said, "for Gen. McNulta. Pontiac will be divided. Maj. Avery is a McNulta man, but there are a number of Powell delegates from that county and vicinity. I believe retired Commander McDowell and some of his friends are working for Gen. Powell, though they claim to be neutral. Cairo does not care a snap about the Commandership. It wants the encampment. After that is settled then we may be able to discover their sentiments on the Commandership question. They are not committed to Powell because he is a Southern Illinois man. Belleville's post presents his name, but none of the men who have been prominent in the past encampments from that section of the State are working hard for the election of Gen. Powell.

Powell Has Many Friends in Chicago.

"In Chicago Powell has many friends, especially in the Thomas Post of which F. W. Spink is a member. Mr. Spink has been working for the election of Powell for a long time. Lately a resolution was passed through the Thomas Post indorsing the candidacy of Powell, but there are some delegates from that post who will vote for McNulta. The Grant Post will be for the General from Bloomington. The Woman's Relief Corps, if it takes any part in the fight at all, will support McNulta. There is some Powell sentiment in Ford County, and I think the slate has been made up for him."

Cairo and Danville are now the only towns really in the fight for the next encampment, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of Cairo. Not a Danville badge is seen on the streets, while the Cairo ribbons, like those bearing the name of Gen. McNulta, are everywhere.

Encampment Opens with a Big Parade.

The encampment opened this afternoon with a big parade in which fully 2,000 veterans and sons of veterans took part. This does not by any means represent the number of Grand Army men actually in the city, for comparatively few of the visitors cared to make the tramp over the long line of march. Grand Army men are growing old fast these days, and with advancing years come infirmities which make marching, even to the inspiring tunes of 1861, anything but a pleasure.

It was a beautiful day, the sun shining warmly, and the people of Bloomington took full advantage of the change in the weather to complete the work of decoration which the high winds of yesterday had delayed, and the streets along the route of the procession were handsomely embellished. The procession was made up as follows:

Squad of Police.
Marshal of the Day, Gen. Dix.
Troop B, First Cavalry.
De Molay Band.
Company F, Third Regiment.
Epworth League boys.
Children from Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
Camps of Sons of Veterans.
Flower girls in wagons.
Commander McDowell and staff.
Distinguished guests in carriages.
Decatur Band.
George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.
Ulysses S. Grant Post.
Gen. Hancock Post.
Scattering delegations from other Chicago posts, 500 in all.
T. Lyle Dickey Post, Pontiac.
Forrest and Fairbury Posts, Lincoln.
Mason City and Gibson City Posts.
Custer Post, Chicago.
Joe Hooker Post, Canton.
Phil Sheridan, Oak Park, Leroy, and Decatur Posts.
Clinton Band.
Frank Lowery Post, Clinton.
W. T. Sherman Post, Bloomington.

Reviewed by Commander McDowell.

The marchers were reviewed by Commander McDowell and staff from a stand in front of the court-house and presented a fine appearance. In the procession was a number of drum and fife corps, including Maj. Hendershott, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock, and his comrades from Chicago. From Clinton came Job Stoker, O. A. Hoyt, John McPherson, Jack Robinson, and William Etherton, who were just as lively in handling drums and fifes as they were back in 1861, when the inspiring strains they made on the same instruments used today drew many recruits into the Union army.

The soldiers' orphans, 200 in number, were handsomely attired in neat uniforms and presented one of the prettiest sights in the parade.

As the column neared Franklin Park 2,700 school children, massed in the park, struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and poured out a perfect flood of patriotic melodies until the old-timers halted, gave them a formal salute, and marched on with three ringing cheers for the little ones.

Visitors at a Camp Fire.

Tonight the visitors were entertained by a camp fire at the Grand Opera-House. Comrade James A. Connolly of Springfield was in charge as master of ceremonies, and kept up a lively round of music, songs, and speeches, in which many celebrated men and women took part. Mayor Heafer of Bloomington made an eloquent address of welcome and "Private Joe" Fifer extended the right hand of comradeship to his Grand Army brethren, and incidentally put in a peg for himself in the next Gubernatorial fight. O. B. Knight of Chicago sang "Illinois," and then Commander McDowell responded for the visitors. The rest of the evening was given over to music and short speeches.

The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps and other Grand Army organizations also had a camp fire at Turner Hall, which was turned into a reception to Mrs. F. J. Miller, who is slated for reelection as President of the Relief Corps. The other officers who will be elected with Mrs. Miller tomorrow are; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Thiell, Chicago; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Anna Savage, Rockford; Chaplain, Mrs. Emma McCullough, Galesburg; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Bristol, Quincy. The office of Secretary is filled by appointment by the President.

Sons of Veterans Denounce Confederates.

The first shot at the Confederate monument celebration was fired by the Sons of Veterans today in the passage of a resolution, couched in patriotic language, and calling on the Grand Army to take formal action in declining the invitation to participate in the dedication of the new monument to the Confederate dead in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Decoration day. What action will be taken by the Grand Army at its first business session tomorrow is problematical. There are many men in the order, and men of influence at that, who think Col. Underwood is doing a smart thing from a business standpoint in booming the monument dedication, as it will tend to increase the kindly feeling for the North now growing in the South and help the trade relations of the the two sections.

"Let us have this," said one Chicago man: "Col. Underwood is an ex-Confederate, and is in business in Chicago, but is extending his trade in the South. He has raised every dollar for this monument among his former comrades in arms, and I must say they have a right to do what they please with their own money. I am one of the Grand Army men who are going to assist in the dedication. We do not intend to glorify or extol the deeds of the Confederates, but to show our respect in a manly way for valor, no matter under which flag it was enrolled. That a mistake has been made in fixing the date on Decoration day I will admit, but this is not Underwood's fault. It was first suggested by members of the Grand Army because it is a national holiday, and it would be easier to get the members out and insure a goodly attendance of spectators."

But there are other who are outspoken to the degree of fierceness in opposition to the monument celebration. That there will be a lively time over the matter in the convention tomorrow is a certainty.

Big Day for the Sons of Veterans.

This was one of the most interesting days of the Sons of Veterans encampment. They elected officers for the ensuing year, installed them in true military style at Camp McDowell tonight, and just as the shades of darkness were falling had a big company drill, in which Troop B, Company F, and the De Molay band assisted. New officers are: Colonel, Frank L. Shepard of Chicago; Lieutenant Colonel, J. B. Muchmore of Oblong; Major, Harry Davisson of Bloomington. The delegates at large to the national encampment are J. B. Grimes of Springfield, J. D. Walters and John P. Hansome of Chicago, and W. G. Dustin of Dwight. The place and time for holding the next annual encampment of the division of Illinois were left to the choice of Col. Shepard, subject to the approval of the division council.

Many of the boys are braving the cold weather and camping out at Miller Park, guards being mounted and police duty done as if the members were in actual service. Private James R. Campbell of Springfield, known as the "Singer," is here with petitions for his appointment as Custodian of the Lincoln Monument at the State Capitol. The selection is to be made by the Governor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Campbell expects to get it. He has three petitions and they are growing in size every minute. One is signed by 80 Republicans, members of the Legislature, another bears tonight the names of 250 Grand Army men, and the third is signed by 150 of Springfield's best known citizens. Campbell was a private in Company C of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, and was broken down by exposure while confined at Andersonville.

CORONER M'HALE ENTERS COMPLAINTS.

His Office Not Informed Regarding Drainage Canal Fatalities.

Coroner McHale may file complaints with the State's Attorney and have the methods of contractors on the Drainage Canal in reference to fatalities investigated by the next grand jury. Ten days ago an explosive used in blasting was discharged and a man named Tourgren was killed outright while several were badly injured. Coroner McHale was not notified in reference to Tourgren's death until the man had been buried at La Grange. Last Wednesday Louis Tourville was injured while at work on the Drainage Canal. He was taken to the Post Graduate Hospital in this city, where he died Monday. Yesterday the body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial. The Coroner's office heard of this case and sent a deputy coroner, who insisted that the body be placed in the receiving vault until an inquest can be held. Not a word came from the Drainage Canal regarding the case. Patrick Kennedy, foreman for Christy & Lowe, was injured Saturday and died Sunday. The Coroner was not notified and yesterday the body was buried at La Grange. It will be exhumed and an inquest will be held.

Western Freight Meeting.

A meeting of the Western Freight Association convened yesterday to consider the various subjects named in Chairman Midgley's call. Nearly all the work done was of a routine nature and of little public interest. The meeting will convene again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Notes of Interest to Women.

The next biennial of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at Dubuque.

"Disadvantages of Civilization" is the subject of a paper to be read before the Women's club this afternoon by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

The newly-elected officers of the Amateur Musical club are: President, Mrs. Frederic Ullmann; Vice-President, Mrs. William S. Warren; Executive committee, Mrs. Robert G. Clark, Mrs. Henry L. Frank, Mrs. Frances King, Mrs. G. Y. Harvey, and Mrs. B. C. Jones.

CUTTING BAD AS EVER.

EAST-BOUND POOL ADVOCATES STILL MANIPULATING RATES.

All Points, Except Chicago and St. Louis, Being Worked, and Even at These Places Rates Are Not Firmly Maintained—Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio All Making Inroads on the East-Bound Trunk Lines' Traffic—Grand Trunk Suffers the Most.

Notwithstanding the claims made by the east-bound pool advocates that freight rates are now firmly maintained, rates from all points except Chicago and St. Louis are being cut and manipulated as badly as ever. As the volume of east-bound tonnage from Chicago decreases it increases correspondingly from Peoria and junction points south of Chicago. Even Chicago and St. Louis rates are not firmly maintained by all lines. Both the Erie and Baltimore and Ohio roads are accused of cutting dairy rates 25 cents per 100 pounds from all Western points. The Chesapeake and Ohio is by judicious manipulation of rates at Chicago and St. Louis making great inroads on this traffic of the Eastern trunk lines. The Grand Trunk is the road which is getting most seriously hurt by the Chesapeake and Ohio competition. Much of the freight which formerly went via Eastern Canada on a differential rate is now going via Newport News. It is understood the Grand Trunk has given up active competition on the promise of having its shortages made good by the east-bound pool.

This is the most suicidal policy the Chicago and Grand Trunk could possibly pursue. Not only will it find difficulty in securing remuneration for its shortage, but it will lose its patronage, and later on will have to spend thousands of dollars to regain the good will of shippers. As long as the Grand Trunk was actively competing for east-bound traffic with the New York trunk lines it was doing a good business, but since it has succumbed to the blandishments of the trunk lines its east-bound business from Chicago has dwindled to small proportions. It is hardly probable General Manager Sargeant's mistaken policy will be continued by the new management of the Grand Trunk, and before long active steps will no doubt be taken to meet the competition of the Chesapeake and Ohio and steamboat lines from Chicago.

The attempt to pool east-bound traffic from Chicago and not from other Western points is too transparent a trick to deceive anybody. The New York trunk lines find it to their advantage to force their connections west of Buffalo out of business during the navigation season. They prefer to have the business go by the lake lines, which they fully control, and all the traffic from which goes to them at Buffalo and Eastern lake ports at most favorable divisions of rates. They make much more money by getting their business from their lake connections than from their all connections. The Chesapeake and Ohio, which is controlled by the Vanderbilts, and which has its own ocean line from Newport News, is permitted to cut rates, because it would not get any business if it maintained traffic or became a party to a pooling agreement. The Grand Trunk is relatively in the same position as the Chesapeake and Ohio, but not being controlled by the Vanderbilt or other New York trunk lines it is offered a little "pap" to keep it from competing against the lake and the Chesapeake and Ohio competition. From present indications there is but little prospect that the scheme of the trunk lines to shut up Chicago tight and leave all other Western points wide open will work for any length of time, and a general break in east-bound freight rates from Chicago may be looked for at any moment.

WAR ON TEXAS RATES IMMINENT.

Meeting Now in Session in St. Louis to Adjust the Trouble.

Roads interested in Texas freight traffic are passing through a trying time. Unless the Southwestern Traffic Association, which is now in session in St. Louis, succeeds in settling existing troubles a rate war of large dimensions seems inevitable. The fight is between the three great systems known as the North and South lines, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Rock Island, and Santa Fé on the one side and the East and West, or seaboard lines on the other. At present rates to Houston are from 25 per cent to 60 per cent less from St. Louis than the rates to Fort Worth and Dallas. The reason given for making lower rates to Houston, a much longer distance than to Fort Worth and Dallas, is alleged water competition. The Texas Railroad Commissioners have notified the railroads that their rates must be readjusted on a more equitable basis or they will fix reasonable rates themselves. The Texas Pacific gave notice of withdrawal from the association about a week ago and announced it should readjust rates to meet the views of the Texas Commissioners. The Southern Pacific then made a threat that if the Texas and Pacific took such action it would make a corresponding reduction on rates to Galveston and Houston. This induced the Texas and Pacific to hold its action in obeyance until after the meeting of the association, which is now in session in St. Louis.

TRYING TO FORM A NEW ASSOCIATION.

Transcontinental Committee Recommends Adoption of Old Agreement.

At a meeting of the special committee appointed by the General Passenger Agents of the Western roads to prepare and report a plan for the establishment of a new transcontinental association to control all through passenger business between Chicago and the Pacific coast, held in the Rookery yesterday, it was decided to report to the general meeting for adoption the plan of agreement framed last January, but which failed to go through at the time. The Chairman was instructed to call a general meeting for May 23 at Chicago to consider and act upon the report of the committee. Some of the roads most vitally interested were not represented at yesterday's meeting, and considerable opposition to the proposed plan of organization of a transcontinental association will no doubt be interposed when the general meeting convenes. Serious opposition is looked for from the Great Northern railway, which insists upon getting the same differential via its Northern steamship line and Duluth to California points as the Canadian Pacific gets on business via Port Arthur. The Rio Grande Western also is likely to make trouble, and will probably refuse to join unless the Union Pacific pledges itself to keep from demoralizing rates in Rio Grande territory.

Southern Pacific Annual.

San Francisco, Cal., May 14.—The annual report of the Southern Pacific Railway company, its proprietary companies, and leased lines, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1894, was issued today. The total length of lines operated is as follows: Proprietary, 4,488 miles; leased, 2,176; total, 6,664. This shows an increase of 50.33 miles during the last year. The miles of road owned by the affiliated companies aggregate 1,268.31, making a grand total of 7,932.32 miles. Average miles of road operated, 7,910.69. The following figures are given:

Gross transportation earnings	$50,918,157.44
Operating expenses	33,331,278.41
Earnings over operating expenses	17,586,879.03
Rentals and other receipts	684,682.61
Total receipts over expenses	18,271,651.94
Taxes	1,242,114.90
Trackage and other rentals	1,457,568.09
Interest on bonded debt	9,260,396.96
Other payments	4,745,883.46
Total	16,595,964.41
Earnings	1,675,598.23
Income from investments owned by Southern Pacific company	371,041.40
Due from O. and C. Railway Co.	541,455.71
Balance earnings	2,587,985.34
Betterments and additional charges to capital account	1,258,017.86
Earnings over all expenditures	1,474,788.45

The shrinkage in gross earnings averaged 5.61 per cent and balance earnings shrank $147,572.17.

Railway News Notes.

N. T. Truitt has been appointed Northwestern Passenger Agent for the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, with offices at No. 234 Clark street, Chicago.

A proposition to extend for two and a half years the Central Pacific's first mortgage bonds, which mature in July, 1895, will be advertised in London and New York today.

The rumor that the Vanderbilts are after the Clover Leaf and St. Louis connection and that the Lake Shore has made a bid for the property is regarded as absurd at Cleveland.

Rumors have been current for some time past that the Lake Shore would soon restore the Exposition fires, which became so popular during the World's Fair. The intention is to reduce the running time between Chicago and New York to about twenty hours.

Inasmuch as one of the Chicago East-bound roads is prevented from charging the advance over the minimum carload weights on horses and mules when loaded in cars over 36 feet in length inside, all roads are therefore authorized by Commissioner Bianchard to restore the minimum carload weights on horses and mules in effect prior to the advance.

The San Antonio and Gulf Shore railway muddle has resulted in the appointment by Judge Green of Judge Henry Terrell, at one time Minister to Germany, as receiver. R. A. Andrews, formerly General Passenger Agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway, has been appointed General Agent for the receiver in the operating and traffic departments of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore road.

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Wisconsin's most popular resort, opens June 1st for season of 1895. Situated in a picturesque spot on the shores of Lake Beulah, 80 miles from Chicago, on W. C. R. R. Hotel fitted with every modern convenience. Best fishing grounds in the State. Boating and bathing unsurpassed. Donkeys for the children to ride. For terms and other particulars address JOHN PORTER, Prop., Lake Beulah, Wis.

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WHEAT WAS NERVOUS.

ADVANCED EARLY BUT DECLINED SLIGHTLY UNDER REALIZING.

Domestic News Was of Bullish Character—Milling Demand for Cash Wheat Good and Receipts Light—Small Decrease in the World's Available Stocks Shown—Receipts of Corn Were Liberal and Shipping Demand Indifferent—Arrivals of Hogs Everywhere Were Heavy.

Wheat was a nervous and unsettled market from the opening of the session, when quotations varied in different parts of the pit, to the close, when a net loss of ¾c was shown on the July future. At the start the crowd was bullish, July wheat advancing from 65⅝c to a high point, at 65¾c. A great amount of news favorable to holders of wheat was presented. There was talk of fancy prices at Kansas City for cash wheat and a great deal of sentiment regarding damage by frost. The professional trade does not put much stock in frost damage stories, especially since the experience of last spring. Some outside business was influenced by the cold weather, and commission houses had numerous orders for small lots, in some cases from people who have not traded for years. Realizing at the advance was one of the features of the day's trade. There was plenty of wheat for sale above 65¼c, and Armour was credited with selling a great deal of it. Baldwin-Farnum, Brosseau, Gifford, Lamson, and Counselman-Day were all good sellers. After the opening bulge July wheat eased off to 64¾c, rallied to 65⅝c, and again went back to 64¾c. It hung around 65¼@65⅜c for a long time, but after the Bradstreet estimate was put out sold off and closed at 65c. Puts sold the previous night at 64½c. Primary receipts were small, at 92,000 bu, with shipments liberal, at 518,000 bu. Exports, however, were small, at the equivalent of 226,000 bu, of which 156,000 bu was in the form of flour. Northwestern receipts were 149 cars, against 228 the same day last year and 203 cars in 1893. Local receipts were posted at 12 cars, with out-inspection of 187,000 bu.

Milling Demand Is Fair.

There was a fair demand from millers, but no great business in round lots. Most of the milling orders were on a basis slightly below the market. By sample No. 3 red sold at 62½@64c. No. 2 hard at 64½c, and choice dark wheat at 65½c.

The most interesting cash transaction of the day was the sale by Irwin-Green of 21,000 bu, 2 red to go via Canada milled by way of Midland. New York was a free seller of wheat, and at times the seaboard market was only 4@1¼c over the market here. Shipments to Europe were large, as indicated Monday. The world's available supply decreased only 97,000 bu, the decrease of 3,333,000 bu east of the Rocky Mountains and 513,000 on the Pacific coast being offset by an increase of 2,872,000 in and afloat for Europe. They cables receive less attention than they did, as the bulls have settled down to the belief that the domestic demand is sufficient to warrant higher prices irrespective of the export demand. Spot wheat and futures in Liverpool were unchanged. Antwerp was ⅝c higher, Paris the same on May, with no change in deferred deliveries, and Berlin ⅝@⅞c higher.

Receipts of corn were liberal, at 462 cars, of which 344 cars were of contract grade. Withdrawals from store amounted to 227,000 bu. The estimate for today is 240 cars, but the offerings from the country were not so heavy, and the cold weather will probably serve to check the shipments of corn for some little time. The feeling in the speculative market was rather easy. July opened a shade above the previous close, but on free selling of long stuff sold down to 50¼c bid. The range most of the day was narrow, with the close at 50⅜c, a net decline for the day of ¼c. The cash demand for shipping lots was indifferent. Samples were in fair demand, with contract corn wanted to go on track or free on board No. 4 sold at 48@49½c, No. 3 at 50¼@50¾c, No. 3 yellow at 50½c; No. 3 white at 50½c, and cars at 49c. No. 3 yellow sold, through billed, at 48@48¼c. Primary receipts of corn were 231,000 bu, with shipments of 104,000 bu and clearances of 76,000 bu. Spot corn in Liverpool was ¼d up, with futures ranging from ¼d higher to ¼d lower.

Big Receipts of Oats Weaken the Market.

Oats opened steady and dull, but closed weak, with net losses of ⅛@⅜c. The early steadiness came from sympathy with other cereals, but the independent factors proved to be beavish, and there was some notable liquidation in the near deliveries. Receipts were again heavy, at 420 cars, exceeding the estimate by 40 cars, and 200 cars are expected today. Receipts by canal were 22,500 bu. With stocks piling up and the Eastern market unwilling to take any more oats on the present basis of this market, the outlook was discouraging to holders. Toward the close commission houses dumped a good many June and July oats for outside longs, and closing prices were the lowest for the day. June sold from 28¼c down to 27¾c, a net loss of ⅝c. July ranged at 28⅞@28¾c, resting at 27⅞@28c, or ⅛@¼c lower. September sold from 26⅝c down to 26¼c, a net decline of ⅛c. May, 1896, was the firmest, ranging at 29⅛@29⅜c and closing at 29⅛c. Withdrawals from store were 115,210 bu, most of which was from private elevators. Charters were made for 240,000 bu, the lots having been worked at a shade lower price than that of last week. The cash market was fairly steady early, but closed easy. No. 2 in store ranged at 28⅜@28¾c. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 2 at 28¼@28½c and do white at 32½@32⅝c. There was a good demand for white oats billed through. No. 2 white selling at 31½c.

More activity was manifested in the new crop rye deliveries. September sold at 52⅝@53c, closing at 53c. August was inquired for at 53c. July was held at 60c. May was nominally 64c. No. 2 in store was quotably 61c. Four cars No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 64c. the demand for cash was fair and the market steady.

A small business was transacted in barley at former prices. No choice barley was offered. No. 3 ranged at 48@50½c and No. 4 at 47c.

Cash flaxseed made a further advance of a cent. Business was light owing to the scarcity of seed. Receipts were meager, at 4 cars; shipments large, at 10,544 bu. No. 1 Northwestern on track sold at $1.48. May advanced a cent, 5,000 bu selling at $1.47. September sold at $1.17 early and closed at $1.17½ bid and $1.18 asked.

Timothy seed was dull and easy. Bag lots of very poor to good ranged at $2.50@4.75. Prime was quotably $5.00. Clover-seed was scarce and nominally steady at $9.20 for prime and $8.70 for October.

Bran ruled dull and easy. Sales on track were at $11.25@11.75 and f. o. b. at $12.00. Middlings sold at $12.00.

Receipts of hogs were rather too heavy for the market for products yesterday. Local receipts were 22,000, with an estimate of 31,000 for today. Kansas City had 15,000 and Omaha 5,000. Trade in provisions was dull and the market easy. The opening was below the close of the previous day, and the market declined still further during the day. The cash market was indifferent. July pork closed at a net loss of 25c, lard with 10c loss, and ribs with 12½c.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

At the end of the second week in May, 1893, the distribution of the visible supply was as follows:

At Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago, 46,400,000 bu; on the Atlantic canal and Buffalo and New York, 13,000,000 bu; and at all other points 14,000,000 bu. Last year the quantities were, respectively, 39,000,000, 13,500,000, and 11,000,000 bu, and this year 46,000,000, 9,000,000, and 4,666,000 bu. An abnormal proportion of the entire supply is at the two Northwestern markets and Chicago. The range at the date indicated in 1893 was 70¾@71¾c, in 1894 57⅝@58½c and this year 62⅝@64¼c.

According to the Board of Trade figures Russian shipments to importing countries of Europe for the week were 4,192,000 bu, Argentine 1,560,000 bu, sundry ports 1,288,000 bu, which, with the American exports of 2,835,000 bu, made a total of 9,859,000, against estimated requirements of 7,500,000 bu. Shipments during the previous week were 6,160,000 bu.

Wheat was steady on the curb late in the day. Puts on Juy wheat sold at 64⅝@64¼c and calls at 65⅜@65¾c. Puts on July corn ranged at 50¼@50⅝c and calls at 51⅛@51¾c.

Lake freight rates were unchanged, but the demand for tonnage was not so good. Charters were made for 25,000 bu wheat, 145,000 bu corn, and 240,000 bu oats.

Stocks of grain stored in regular houses in Chicago at the close of last week were 140,914 bu, against 187,843 the previous week and 226,236 bu a year ago.

Of the cash situation Logan & Co. say:

"It has been public property for two months that the rich Missouri millers owned all the wheat in St. Louis warehouses, and no doubt this is held for milling purposes. Kansas City selling No. 2 red at 71c proves there are no country supplies to check any advance the urgent needs of millers may bring about. So much for the winter wheat sections. Now, as to the spring, the elevator systems, who up to this time have supplied the milling demand, now say: 'We are obliged to refuse orders not because of price but because we had not the cash article and would not sell in anticipation of future deliveries.'"

Milwaukee wired that millers sold flour yesterday at 9c over prices of the day before.

Kansas City wired Bartlett-Frazier: "Red wheat just sold here at 72c. At what could it be delivered here from Chicago?"

The best export business reported in some time was done at the seaboard yesterday. Exporters took 17 loads at New York and 13 loads at outports.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 15 cars; corn, 240 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 31,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Mon day.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yester-day.	Closed May 15, 1894.
May....	64¾	63⅝@	65	64¼	55
July....	65¾	64¼@	65¾	65	56¾
Sept...	65¾	65 @	66	65¼	58¾

CORN.

May....	50½	49¼@	50¾	50¼	37⅛
July....	50⅞	50½@	51⅛	50⅜	37⅜
Sept...	51½	51¾@	51⅝	51¾	38¾

OATS.

May....	28	27¾@	28	28	32¾
June...	28¼	27¾@	28¼	27¾	.....
July...	28¾	27¾@	28¾	27¾	29¾

MESS PORK.

July...12 17½		11.90	@12.07½	11.92½	12.05
Sept...12.37½		12.12½@12.25		12.15	.....

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

July...6 83	6.70	@ 6.73½	6.70	6.97½
Sept...6 95	6.85	@ 6.90	6.85	6.97½

RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.

July...6.20	6.05	@ 6.17½	6.07½	6.22½
Sept...6.32½	6.20	@ 6.27½	6.20	6.22½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carlots:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	1894.
Flour, brls..	7,215	15,342	2,290	7,315
Wheat, bu....	10,400	194,540	130,000	5,937
Corn, bu.....	145,668	111,220	75,039	42,802
Oats, bu.....	282,312	321,125	147,546	165,590
Rye, bu.....	1,455	3,950	5,158	8,000
Barley, bu...	14,050	10,716	6,527	5,777
T. Seed, lbs...	20,500	4,900	37,772	52,994
T. Seed, bu...		1,200		13,500
Oth. S'd, lbs.	48,000	.....	5,380	35,759
F. Seed, bu...	3,900	4,550	.....	471
B. Corn, lbs..	.....	15,780	.....	8,698
Cheese, lbs..	94,940	209,800	192,170	204,915
Butter, lbs..	760,536	732,575	915,328	753,468
Eggs, doz....	19,294	5,250	6,128	6,128
Hides, lbs...	278,740	249,420	752,110	289,127
Wool, lbs....	157,364	148,394	637,165	49,550

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Advices on Crop Damage—Produce Exchange Elects Officers.

The topic of interest on the street was the extent of the recent damage to fruits and vegetables. Advices to merchants are slow in coming, the correspondents in many cases saying that they preferred to await more definite results. The damage to grapes in New York and Pennsylvania is roughly estimated at $2,000,000. Reports from Illinois made the damage to strawberries worse than expected. Barnett Bros. received telegrams from central points in the growing districts as follows: Makanda, Ill., one half of the crop killed; Ashley, Ill., fifty per cent of the strawberries destroyed; Richwood, Ill., berry crop entirely ruined; Humboldt, Tenn., considerable damage to tree fruit, but not to berries; Centralia, Ill., damage by frost, fully one-half crop; Walnut Hill, Ill., crop half of two-thirds killed; still cold."

In the failure of Illinois berries merchants here will receive their supplies from Baltimore, where the tributary territory has an ample supply.

The Produce Exchange held its annual election of officers yesterday and elected the following ticket: President, Charles Green; Second Vice-President, George Linn; John C. Scales, First Vice-President by Constitutional provisions; Directors, H. A. Emerson, George P. Bartelme, E. S. Eldredge. Committee on Arbitration, D. J. Coyne, J. H. Palmer, F. B. Wells, C. J. Langan; Committee on Appeals, J. Kennard, David Frost, R. L. Larimore, C. H. Weaver.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 16c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 12@13c; thirds, 9@10c. Dairies: Fancy [Cooley's], 15c; firsts, 12@14c; seconds, 8@10c; packing stocks, 6@7c.

Berries—Strawberries: Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per 24-qt case; Mississippis, $1.25@2.00 per 24-qt case; Tennessee, $1.25@1.75 per 24-qt case.

Cheese—Fall makes: Young Americas, 9@9½c; twins, 9c; flats, 9@9½c; cheddars, 8½c. New makes: Young Americas, 8@8¼c; twins, 7½@8c. Swiss cheese, 8@11c. Limburger, 7@8c; brick, fall make, 10@10½c; brick, new, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 11¾@12c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 11@11½c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.00@1.25; dough birds, $3.50.

Green Fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.50 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 75c@$1.00; good to choice, $1.50@2.00; lemons, common to choice, $2.75@4.50 per box. California oranges: Seedlings, $2.00@2.75 per box; navels, $2.50@3.75.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 6¼@6¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 10c; No. 2 do, 8¼c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c.

Hay—Receipts, 814 tons; shipments, 38 tons. Offerings large and inquiry light; market dull. Choice timothy quotable at $10.50@11.00, No. 1 at $10.00@10.50, No. 2 at $9.00@9.50, mixed nominal at $7.00@8.50, upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 8½@9c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@5.50 per doz.

Potatoes—On track: Burbanks, 48@54c per bu; Hebrons, 48@50c; Peerless, 45@50c; Empire State, 48@54c; white stock, 48@54c; Red Corn, 45@50c. Less than carlots from store 10c higher than above quotations.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 1-3 bu boxes, 60@75c; cauliflower, $1.50 per crate; cucumbers, Louisiana, 50@75c per doz; celery, home-grown, 20@40c per doz; green onions, bu boxes, 25@35c; green peas, bu boxes, $1.00@1.25; lettuce, home-grown, 4-doz cases, 75@80c; new beets, 40@50c per bu; new cabbage, Louisiana, $3.75@4.25 per crate; new carrots, 35@45c per doz; old onions, yellow, $1.50@2.00 per brl; Bermudas, $1.75@1.80 per bu; parsley, 15@20c per doz; pie-plant, 50@75c per box; radishes, 75@85c per bu; spinach, 40@75c per bu; string beans, Louisiana, $1.25@1.75 per bu; wax beans, $1.50@2.00 per bu; tomatoes, Bermuda, cases, $5.00; turnips, 20@25c per bu.

Whisky—Steady at $1.24 as a basis for finished goods.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements, with the Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Special.—Grain—Wheat—During early 'Change the market in wheat futures was quiet and comparatively featureless, with narrow fluctuations. At times the tone was slightly weaker, but a decided decline was checked temporarily by firmer advices from the West, where there is further complaint of damage by bugs. In the afternoon there was a fair degree of activity, but at lower figures, under renewed pressure to sell, partly for foreign account, stimulated in part by weaker cables and the free shipments from India, as well as Russia. The fact that the world's visible supply diminished 979,000 bu and stocks here on the seaboard 3,350,000 bu had little influence. Exports, 67,720 bu; receipts, 62,340 bu. Spot quiet; exporters have done little or nothing. No. 2 red weaker, quoted at ¾c over July f. o. b., afloat; No. 2 hard firm at 61¾@62c. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 60,420 bu, against 277,619 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 29,108 bu; receipts, 95,600 bu. Spot easier, with a good demand, exporters taking 164 loads. Sales, 152,000 bu steamer mixed, f. o. b., afloat, at 50@58¾c; 200 bu do in elevator at 54¾c early, closing at 53¾c. Futures opened steady, but closed easier. Oats—Exports, 3,502 bu; receipts, 141,600 bu. Spot was in moderate demand at a shade easier figures. Sales, 15,000 bu No. 2 white at 30c in elevator and 37c afloat; May and June do at 35¾c; 32,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 31¼@31½c; 15,000 bu ungraded at 29@30½c for white and 31@33c for mixed; and white afloat at 36½c. Futures quiet and easier. Official sales:

WHEAT.

Months.	Open. ing.	Low.	High.	Clos-ing.	Last night.
June....	68 15-16	68¾	69¾	68¾	69
July....	69¼	68¼	69 9-16	68	69⅝
August	.....	69¼	69¾	69¼	69⅝
Sept....	69¼	69¼	70	69⅜	69⅝
Dec....	71⅞	71¼	72¼	71⅝	72

CORN.

May....	55	54 9-16	55¼	54⅜	55⅜
July....	56¼	55⅝	56⅝	55⅝	56⅜
Sept....	56⅝	56¼	56¾	56¼	56⅝

OATS.

May....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¾
June...	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
July....	32¼	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾

Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering principal points of accumulation in the United States, Canada, and Europe, together with supplies afloat for Europe from all sources, indicate the following changes in available stocks last Saturday as compared with the previous Saturday: Available supplies, United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, wheat, decrease, 3,333,000 bu; United States, Pacific Coast, wheat, decrease, 525,000 bu; total decrease, wheat, both coasts, 3,851,000. Afloat for and in Europe, wheat, increase, 2,872,000 bu; total decrease world's available wheat, 979,000. United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, corn, decrease, 1,525,000; United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, oats, increase, 416,000 bu. The leading decreases in available stocks of wheat last week not covered by the official report include 315,000 bu of wheat at Fort William, 275,000 bu in Chicago private elevators, and 145,000 bu in Northwestern interior elevators. Like increases include 120,000 bu at Cleveland, 29,000 bu at Galveston, and 28,000 bu at Louisville.

Butter—The market for extra fresh creamery is steady and trading still moderate, although supply not large. Creamery, Elgin, and other Western extras, 16c; Western seconds to firsts, 13@16c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 8@13c; Western dairy, firsts, 11@12c; Western factory, small lots, firsts, 10c. Receipts, 7,220 pkgs.

Cheese—New State full cream, large size, white, choice, 9¾@9¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 50 brls, 7,703 cases. Continued cool weather and rather light receipts are favorable to a firm holding. Western, northerly sections, average arrivals, 14c.

Sugars—Raws stronger but quiet; the firmness of holders and light offerings restricted the movement. European advices favorable. Muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugars, 89° test, 2¾c; and centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝c. Refined firm and fairly active at unchanged prices on the basis of 4 7-16@4¾c for granulated.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 2 points higher on near positions, 3 to 4 point on late months, followed by a further improvement of 6@7 points; later eased off 2@3 points and closed steady from 4@6 points advance over yesterday's final figures. Toward the close the demand subsided, and under increased pressure to realize part of the improvement was lost. Liverpool reported a small inquiry for spot cotton. Middling uplands, 5 19-32d. Futures opened steady, 1 4½@2 6d decline; closed very steady, 4½@7 point advance. Manchester—Yarns quiet and steady; cloths quiet. Receipts at the ports today were 2,695 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at 1-16d advance. Sales, 81 bales for consumption and 300 bales on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 6 13-16d, and do Gulf at 7 1-16d. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March.....	250	14.35	14.30	14.30@14.50
May.....	4,000	14.45	14.35	14.30@14.40
June.....	750	14.30	14.20	14.20@14.25
July.....	4,650	14.65	14.55	14.60@14.65
September.....	1,500	14.60	14.50	14.55@14.65
October.....	1,000			14.60@14.65
December.....	2,000	14.55	14.45	14.45@14.50

Ocean freights dull. Engagements, 16,000 bu to Copenhagen at 2s 10½@3s; Liverpool, 1¾d; London, 2d; Cork, 2s 6d.

Petroleum—Weaker; united closed $1.80.

Oil City, Pa.—Opened, $1.90; highest, $1.90; lowest, $1.77½; closed, $1.80. Sales, 16,000 barrels, clearances, 9,000; shipments, 88,884; runs, 89,905.

Cotton-seed Oil—Makers firm on the theory of improvement in general trade conditions and no difference of manufacturers.

Dry goods—Satisfactory business effected did not reach large proportions, as with a cold rainstorm and no mails from interior markets there was a lack of interest on the part of buyers. There was considerable inquiry made for brown cottons, but the absence of stocks and near deliveries, sold ahead, irregular and spotty. Converters are the more active dealers and requests are made for the anticipation of July and later purchases, but without any response. Printing cloths quiet but firm at 2¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—Wheat—With wheat closing lower yesterday it was entirely or entirely clear that the crowd believed the reports about the damage to wheat by frost. Advices to Pillsbury were of a bullish character in particular, but other reports contradicted them flatly. One dispatch to Pillsbury said three-quarters of the wheat had been killed. Local receipts evidence of damage. The early part of the session was fluctuating and a good deal unsettled. Traders were at a loss to know what to do, and the market was watched closely for suggestions. Traders seemed willing to follow the figures today, and so a weak undercurrent made itself felt in the trading all day. Cash wheat was higher. No. 1 Northern selling at 68c. This was at the usual premium over July. Flour—Steady; first patents, $3.85@3.80; second patents, $3.30@3.35; first clears, $2.40@2.60.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—Grain—Wheat strong; spot and month, 69@69¼c; June, 69c asked; July, 68¾@68¾c; August, 68¾c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 66@66¼c. Receipts, 30,347 bu; stock, 395,575 bu; sales, 61,000 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 71@72c; do, on grade, 68@71c. Corn firm; spot and month, 55¾@55¾c; May, 55¾@55½c; August, 55½c bid; steamer mixed, 54@54¼c asked. Receipts, 34,494 bu; shipments, 34,020 bu; stock, 204,570 bu; sales, 12,000 bu. Southern white corn, 56@56½c; do yellow, 56@57c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32½c asked; No. 3 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c. Receipts, 10,223 bu; stock, 125,232 bu. Rye steady; fair inquiry; No. 2 nearby, 57c asked. Receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 281 bu. Grain freights very quiet, steady, and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—Grain—Wheat unsettled at opening, but closed 1-16c above yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 65½c; May, 67¼c; July, 65⅝c bid; August, 63¾c bid; September, 63½c. Corn firm early on advance in wheat, closed 4c below yesterday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 49½c; May, 48¾c asked; July, 45¾@46c bid; September, 40½c asked. Oats dull, weak, and unchanged for futures; spot steady. No. 2 cash, 29¼c; May, 29¼c asked; June, 29¼c asked; July, 28¼c bid; September, 26½c asked. Rye and barley nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., May 14.—Grain—Market active, lower. No. 2 cash, 65½c; May, 66¾c; June, 68c; July, 66⅞c; August, 66¾c; September, 66¾c. Rye dull, steady; No. 2 mixed May, 51½c; No. 3 mixed, 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye dull; cash, 67½c. Clover-seed dull, steady; prime cash, $5.90, nominal; October, $5.30, nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; rye, 500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., May 14.—Grain—Corn—Firm; higher; No. 2, 50¾c; No. 3 white, 50½c; No. 2 white, 51@51¼c; No. 3 white, 50¾. Rye—Nominal; No. 2, 62½c. Whisky—Firm; high-proof spirits, $1.24; finished goods, $1.25. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 115,000 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 78,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., May 14.—Grain—Wheat—No 1 hard, cash and May, 68¾c; July, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash and May, 67¾c; July, 68¾c; September, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64½c; No. 3, 61½c; rejected, 58@58¾c; on track, 58@58¾c; No. 3 do, 30½c. Barley, 42@43½c. Receipts—Wheat, 19,230 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 181,561 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 14.—Grain—Wheat—16@3c higher; No. 2 hard, 68c; No. 2 red, 71c; rejected, 64c. Corn—¼c higher; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 2 white, 48½c. Oats—Slightly higher; No. 2 mixed, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 29@30c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—None.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14.—Grain—Wheat—Spring wheat dull, firm. No. 2 mixed, 66½c; No. 1 Northern, 72c. Winter wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 68½@69c; No. 1 white, 75c. Corn firmer; No. 2 yellow, 55½c; No. 3 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 do, 55c; No. 3 corn, 53½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 35½@35¾c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—Resin steady; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits turpentine firm; Tar firm; $1.20. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.80; virgin, $2.25.

BOSTON WOOL DEALERS SURPRISED.

High Prices for New Wool in the West Rather Puzzles Them.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—The wool market here this week remains unchanged and as far as domestic wools are concerned the market is waiting one. Considerable surprise is expressed by several of the large wool houses here over the high prices obtaining in the West for new wools. It is stated that some of the new wool sold early in the West for prices which could not be secured. Australian wools are steady with fair supplies being picked up from week to week. Illinois wool is still an unknown quantity as there is being none on the market, the new clips not being expected for some time. The following are the selling prices of some of the leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, XX and above, 16@17c; 1¼@c; X and above, 15@15½c; No. 1 combing, 20c; unwashed, 11@12c; Michigan, 17½@18c; New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 17@17¼c; Kentucky and Maine, quarter blood combing, 16@17c; Indiana and Missouri, quarter blood combing, 15@16c; Montana, fine and medium fine, 9@10c; Wyoming, Utah, fine medium and fine, 9@11c; Australian, combing, superfine, 41@42c; combing, good, 38@40c; Queensland, combing, 32@38c. Wool at Philadelphia rules quiet, but steady.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Firm and Provisions Steady in the Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate. No. 2 red winter, 5s 2¼d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 4d; No. 1 California, 5s 4½d; Manitoba, 5s 7d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures opened quiet but steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher, but later reacted and closed quiet, with positions unchanged from yesterday's close; business about equally distributed. May, 5s 2d; June, 5s 2¼d; July, 5s 3¼d; August, 5s 3¼d; September, 5s 4d; October, 5s 4¼d. Corn—Spot firm. American mixed, new, 4s 8¾d. Futures opened steady at unchanged prices and closed steady, with near positions unchanged to ¼d higher and distant positions ¼@¾d lower; business about equally distributed. May, 4s 8d; June, 4s 7¾d; July, 4s 7¾d; August, 4s 7¾d; September, 4s 7¾d; October, 4s 8d. Flour—Firm, demand good. St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 32s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 32s; long clear, light, 35@45 lbs, 32s; long clear, heavy, 40 lbs, 32s; short clear, 18 lbs, 32s; short clear, mid, heavy, 55 lbs, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 29s; shoulders, square, 12@13 lbs, 28s 6d; hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 34s. Tallow—Firm; fine North American nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 61s 3d; do medium, 53s 9d. Lard quiet; prime Western, 32s 9d; refined, in pails, 35s. Cheese easy; demand poor; finest American white, 45s 6d; finest American colored, 47s. Butter, finest United States, 80s; good, 40s. Cotton seed oil, Liverpool, refined, 18s. Linseed oil, 21s. Petroleum, refined, 9d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3¾d; hindquarter, 6½d.

The receipts of wheat during the last three days were 229,000 centals, including 76,000 centals American. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 52,000 centals. Weather overcast.

LONDON, May 14.—Turpentine spirits, 22s. Calcutta linseed, April shipment via Cape, 36s 10½d.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Petroleum, 22f 5c.

BREMEN, May 14.—Petroleum, 7 marks 50 pfns.

Minnesota Farms.

It is estimated that between 1880 and 1890 the farm lands of Minnesota increased in value $198,000,000. The mortgage incurred during that time amounted to $140,000,000.

DOES NOT TELL MUCH.

CHICAGO PACKING REPORT CONTAINS LITTLE INFORMATION.

Figures Show Only the Business of the English Company—No Clew Is Given to the Operations of the American Company—Medinah Temple Building Company Holds Its Annual Meeting—Stock Market Is Dull and Rather Heavy—Sales at the Exchanges.

The annual report of the Chicago Packing and Provision company, limited, shows that the American company paid to the English company £33,636. The English company received from transfer fees £10 and from exchange £83. The report gives no particulars whatever regarding the earnings of the American company, and it is not, therefore, calculated to be at all satisfactory to the stockholders. Of course the stockholders are stockholders only in the English companies, while the English company in turn holds all the stock of the American company. But it would seem a right of the stockholders to have some information regarding the operation of their property, and there is no such information in the printed report. The expenses of the English company have been reduced to a minimum, and in that respect make favorable comparison with the expenses of the English portion of the management of some of the other international industrials. The report shows the following expenses on the debit side of the profit and loss account:

Directors' fees	£600
Audit fees	26
Secretarial and rent	200
Printing and stationery	5
Advertising and hire of hall	19
General expenses	32
Income tax, 1893-1895	50

It will be seen by this that the expenses of the English management are no great drag on the profits of the company. After paying these expenses the company had left out of the dividends received from the American company £32,788. Added to that was the balance brought forward from last year, £18,064, making a total of £50,853. Out of that amount the company paid the dividends for the half year ending April 30,1894, at the rate of 5 per cent on the preferred stock and 10 per cent on the common, and the dividends for the half year ending Oct. 1, 1894, at the some rate, the two dividends aggregating £36,000. That left a balance of £14,853. The directors recommended a dividend on the preferred stock for the half year ending April 30,1895, at the rate of 8 per cent, requiring £8,000, and a dividend on the ordinary shares for the same period at the rate of 6 per cent, requiring £6,600. After deducting the £14,000 necessary for these dividends a balance is carried forward of £853.

The report is far less satisfactory than are the reports of the brewery companies, and that is a rather severe criticism. The other international industrials do at least give a profit and loss account to the American company, while the English company in turn holds all the stock of the American company. But it would seem a right of the stockholders to have some information regarding the operation of their property, and there is no such information in the printed report. The expenses of the English company have been reduced to a minimum, and in that respect make favorable comparison with the expenses of the English portion of the management of some of the other international industrials. The report shows the following expenses on the debit side of the profit and loss account:

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SHE WAS TOO STRONG.

FRANK W. BATES SAYS HIS LANDLADY WAS TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

He Comes Into the Desplaines Street Police Station Tattered and Torn and Declares It Came About Through an Encounter with His Daily Provider, and All He Wants Is to Get Away from There—An Old Woman Finds Her Long-Sought Grandchild.

Frank W. Bates came into Desplaines Street Station yesterday evening with coat, vest, and hat gone, his suspenders broken off, and his hand bleeding. He is the adopted son of S. C. Lawrence, a manufacturer of Medford rum in Boston, he said. He lost his clothing, he said, in an argument with his landlady, Mrs. Fred Watts, No. 117 South Jefferson street.

"My foster father sends me $50 a week," he said, "and I deposited it as I got it with the woman with whom I board. She had $22 of my money today. I got $5 from her in the morning. I sent a friend to her in the afternoon for $2 more. That caused the trouble. When I went home to dinner she hopped onto me."

"Did she put you in that plight?" asked the desk sergeant.

"Yes, she did. I want to get my clothes and get away from there. That's all I want."

The police declined to interfere with the affairs of the Boston millionaire's adopted son. Bates is 35 years old and works for the soapine company.

FINDS HER GRANDCHILD AT LAST.

Mrs. Forgeat Will Hereafter Live with Mrs. Doyle.

Mrs. Aureline Forgeat, the 73-year-old woman who came to Chicago a week ago to look for her grand daughter, Marie Levocque, whom she had not seen for more than ten years, found her last night. Marie Levocque has married, and is the wife of Policeman John E. Doyle, who was severely injured in the Haymarket riot. The reunion took place in the Harrison Street Station last night, and was brought about through Matron Heelan, who accidentally remembered that Policeman Doyle had married a French girl some years ago. Mrs. Forgeat cannot speak a word of English. When she came to Chicago without money or friends a week ago she was taken to the annex and told her story to Lockup Keeper Beaubien. She had been sent from Montreal to Chicago by her son-in-law, who was a carpenter and too poor to support her. When she met Mrs. Doyle she wept with joy. Mrs. Doyle took her grandmother home, and there she will spend the remaining years of her life.

YOUNG MAN AND OLD WOMAN TAKEN.

Thought to Be Members of a Well-Known Gang of Shoplifters.

A young man and an aged woman were seen to come from the clothing store of Charles Ahlswede, Nos. 712-714 Milwaukee avenue, yesterday afternoon by Officers Anderson and Miller of the Rawson Street Station. They were carrying several articles of clothing which had not been wrapped up. The officers arrested them as they were about to get into a buggy. In the buggy were found fifteen pairs of trousers, ten suits of clothes, and fourteen coats. The trousers were identified as belonging to the National Clothing company, Division street and Milwaukee avenue, while the rest had been taken from the store of Ahlswede. The woman said her name was Maggie Schenoy, and that she was 66 years old, and lived at No. 113 Fullerton avenue. As this is said to be the residence of George Weir, who is recognized as the head of the Weir gang of shoplifters, the woman is thought to be identified with that gang. The horse and buggy were also recognized as having been used at various times by members of the gang. The young man said he was 23 years old, a machinist, and lived at No. 333 Belmont avenue. He gave his name as James Carmichael. The woman's real name is said to be Lena Kleinschmidt. Her description tallies accurately with that of a woman by that name who is wanted in the West Lake street district for shoplifting.

LARRY KING ARRESTED AGAIN.

Inspector Shea Shows Him Off and Tells His History to Officers.

Larry King, said to be a sneak thief and pickpocket of twenty-five years' experience, was arrested yesterday afternoon. He was shown up at roll call last night and Inspector Shea gave the officers King's history. The Inspector said King had not been in Chicago before in five years, but that he was once well known here.

SAFE-BLOWERS' TOOLS IN THE ROOM.

Thomas Ryan and Charles Monahan Taken In by the Police.

Thomas Ryan and Charles Monahan, two well-dressed and prosperous-looking young men, are locked up at Stanton Avenue Police Station. A kit of burglars' tools was found in a room in which it is said they lived. They were seen yesterday afternoon by Officers McGuire and Miller in front of the Hampden Flats at Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue. They appeared to be sizing up the building. They were traced to the Sherwood Flats and arrested, but their companion, John M. Clark, escaped. The room was searched and a fine kit of safe-blowers' tools was found under the bed.

FIND HIM IN THE POORHOUSE.

Michael Lanz, Aged 74, Wanders Away from Home.

Michael Lanz, who was missing from his home at Erie street and Center avenue since last Friday, was found last night at Dunning in the County Poorhouse. Lanz left home to visit his daughter, Mrs. John Kurtz, at No. 396 West Chicago avenue, and that was the last seen of him. He is 74 years old. Prior to the great fire he was a prosperous merchant.

Brennan Calls It an Injustice.

Ex-Chief of Police Brennan says a great injustice was done him and his family in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday when they were likened to the Duffys and O'Malleys in the number of times their name appeared on the city payrolls. The brother and the five brothers-in-law mentioned, Mr. Brennan says, have been on the force from six to nineteen years and owe their places to their own good record, not to any relationship to Mr. Brennan. Only one, Luke Colleran, was promoted during Mr. Brennan's tenure in office and that promotion was for meritorious conduct. Indeed, he asserts several of the others deserved promotion and would have received it but for their relationship to the then Chief of Police. If there were other relatives of Mr. Brennan on the police force under the Hopkins administration Mr. Brennan says he was ignorant of it.

The South Chicago Cases.

Chief Badenoch said yesterday in reference to the ten policemen who assisted in the suppression of the South Chicago riot after they had been discharged that the matter was still under investigation and that he was not prepared to say whether they would be reinstated. Chief Badenoch received a petition from residents of South Chicago yesterday resenting the management of the recent strike at the steel mills as conducted by Capt. Walter M. Jenkins and Lieut. Jacob Wagner. While Chief Badenoch was reticent in speaking of the charges it was evident he was not greatly impressed with them, for, having made a personal investigation of the condition of affairs at South Chicago, he is able to judge for himself regarding the truthfulness of the reported police brutalities.

Say It's a Complete Fabrication.

The police of the West North Avenue Station say they have convincing evidence that the kidnaping story of William Henry Musch, who was found tied near the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks Sunday morning, is a complete fabrication. Two people say they saw him during the interval following April 23, when he says he was confined in a dark basement. They are Florence Corrier, No. 992 North California avenue, and Mr. Colbeck, No. 689 Armitage avenue. The case of Joseph Von Rembow, charged with assault with intent to kill, will be called by Justice Severson this morning at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where Musch has been cared for.

INDIAN IS TO BE A CHICAGO ORATOR.

Chief Seattle to Speak Here the Fourth of July.

Tacoma, Wash., May 14.—[Special.]—Matthew Seattle, a full-blooded Indian and a graduate of the Tacoma High School, who is known as Chief Seattle because his uncle was chief of the Duwamish tribe of Indians, will deliver a Fourth of July oration at Chicago.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

The marriage of A. Lincoln Heart and Miss Ella Gertrude Pride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pride of Evanston, Ill., was celebrated yesterday at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 629 Church street, Evanston. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. P. Hale of Kenwood. The bridemaids were Miss Florence Larowe of Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss Daisy Hudson of Hyde Park, Miss Nellie Anston, Miss Lillian Vent, and Miss Ruth Steele. Their gowns were all alike, of white organdie over white silk and they carried marguerites. Miss Florence Pride, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor. The bride wore cream white duchess satin with chiffon and pearl garniture. Her veil was fastened by a pendant of pearls, the gift of the groom. The ushers were: Neil Trowbridge, Charles Cleaver, Clarence Dickinson, Will Gilbert, and Theo Dodd. Will Heart, brother of the groom, served him as best man. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Heart will take an extended wedding journey and will be at home Wednesday afternoons and evenings in June at their residence, St. Joseph, Mich.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Mary Oakley Carson and Frank Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bensinger will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding tomorrow evening at their residence, No. 2217 Calumet avenue. Mrs. Bensinger was formerly Miss Eleanora Brunswick of Cincinnati, daughter of the President of the company over which Mr. Bensinger now presides.

The engagement of Miss Ruby E. Herr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiero B. Herr, No. 4669 Lake avenue, to William Seward Russell of New York is announced.

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A musicale was given last night at the Oakland club by the Oakland club quartet, assisted by Miss Helene Danker.

A farewell dinner was given Theodore Thomas last night at the Chicago club by a number of prominent citizens. The occasion was the eve of Mr. Thomas' departure for Europe after a residence of fifty years in America. Among those present were George A. Armour, George E. Adams, D. H. Burnham, N. K. Fairbank, H. N. Higinbotham, Cyrus H. McCormick, George M. Pullman, and A. A. Sprague.

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A reception will be given Thursday evening, May 23, by the Lexington club at the Masonic Home Temple.

The third annual reception and ball of the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Association will be held tomorrow evening at the Second Regiment Armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street.

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Weddings are reported to THE TRIBUNE by wire as follows: Oshkosh, Wis.—Prof. D. P. Jones and Miss Bessie Kavana. Rock Island, Ill.—Martin F. Hanley of Minneapolis and Mrs. Ameline Buford Sanderson.

Social Personal Mention.

Miss Farnham will sail for England June 8.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Adams of the Richelieu have taken apartments for the summer at the Windermere.

Mrs. John A. Logan has gone to St. Paul to visit her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parke Gillett have returned to Elkhart, Ill., taking with them Miss Julia Cudahy and John Cudahy Jr., who will be their guests for a week.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Gismonda" is a pictorial theatrical success. After a week of Sardou, "Sans-Gêne," and empty benches come another combination of Sardou, "Gismonda," and a crowded house. The Columbia was filled. A spectacular feast was furnished on the boards. Miss Davenport looked handsome and imposing, and acted satisfactorily, and five acts of pageantry, alive with dramatic action, were received with generous applause.

First as to the play itself. Its story has been told at length, but to those who have not seen it the piece may be described in a single sentence—it is "The Lady of Lyons" told in a sumptuous medieval dress. Like Bulwer's masterpiece, it is theatrical and rhetorical beyond a doubt; but like that artificial play which has held the admiration of the populace, it is romantic, sympathetic, and strong. The Claude Melnotte of Sardou's play is now Almerio, a falconer of Athens of the Middle Ages; the Pauline is his sovereign Duchess. History repeats itself and so does drama, particularly the latter. There is no suggestion of plagiarism in Sardou's work (which, by the way, he originally entitled "The Duchess of Athens"), but it is the old story over again, just as unreasonably sentimental as ever—just as insidiously flattering to democratic instincts—but with more emphasis laid on the rôle of the heroine than is the case in "The Lady of Lyons."

The period and place chosen—just before the subjection of Athens by the Turks—affords an opportunity for displaying the ruins of classic Greece when they were overlaid with Byzantine luxury. The opportunity was improved both by the dramatist and by the clever scenic artists, to whom Miss Davenport evidently gave carte blanche. The historical and pictorial scheme is seized the moment the eye falls on the opening scene. The scene, as already said, is mediæval Athens: in the foreground the cross, in the rear the Acropolis in a perspective, which is faultless. Classicism and Christianity are thus symbolized and contrasted. The Claude Melnotte story in its antique version is then unfolded with the skill of which Victorien Sardou is a master. Miss Davenport appears as the Duchess, not pretending to be a maiden in the flush of youth, but a matronly Greek widow, accompanied by her 5 or 6-year-old son. She is graceful, handsome, and impressive; and so may she appear many years hence when the clever Frenchman writes a later "Gismonda" for her and finds it necessary to represent the young son as having attained his majority. She is gowned in white and gold; observe this, for the costume strikes the key of coloring which she strikes throughout the performance. In the first act occurs, beyond sight of the spectators, the incident on which the play turns—the rescue of the child of the Duchess from a famished tiger by the future Claude Melnotte—the falconer, Almerio. What is melodramatic in the incident is left to the imagination of the audience, which gets all the excitement without the crudity of the incident. There is a dash of modern realism in the bloodstained figure of the low-born hero when he appears for an instant after rescuing the child. The Duchess in the meantime has sworn at the foot of the cross in the foreground that the rescuer of her child will be rewarded with her hand and crown. None of the gilded courtiers who had wooed her a moment before is equal to the emergency. The only charitable construction to place on their conduct is that they are already married; but this excuse, as afterwards transpires, cannot be urged for the villain. The curtain falls, and the question is, Will Gismonda keep her oath?

The second act reveals the interior of a convent—the foreground cool with dark shadows and beyond it a spacious cloister filled with flowering plants and sunshine. The Christian symbols are numerous and suggestive—statues of the Madonna and the saints, pictures in tapestry, etc. Here the Duchess secludes herself and receives her councilors, military and ecclesiastical. Among these are Zaccaria, the villian, who is too Mephistophelean in his acting, and a sturdy churchman called Bishop Sophron, who is somewhat too stiff and bombastic in his bearing. (The unfavorable comments one has to make are in regard to the acting in "Gismonda"—not to its construction or to its scenic environment.) Miss Davenport, in this scene, makes a mistake in manner. In her dialogue with the Bishop she permits herself to fondle his vestments with supplicating gestures—an action almost sacrilegious if she knew it. The consternation of the inmates of the convent should be shown when the sacred refuge is surrounded by the populace. There is an effective scene at this point between Almerio and the Duchess Almerio, whose claims are backed by the roused people. The rough hero subdues the revolt, surrenders his sword to the Duchess, and is consigned to imprisonment.

A rich renaissance interior is discovered in the rising of the curtain on Act III. It is the palace of the Duchess. In the previous act she has tried every expedient to persuade the Pope to absolve her from the vow she made at the cross to marry the rescuer of her child. Rome has been obdurate in holding her to her vow, which, it declares, can be dissolved only by the will of Almerio himself. She can now as a last resort appeal only to Almerio, whom she has cast into prison. She orders the plebeian lover brought into her presence. The situation, as may be imagined, is a splendid one, but one regrets to say it is not adequately acted by the impersonator of Almerio. Mr. Melbourne McDowell need not be ashamed of being overweighted by such a part as the hero of "Gismonda." He realizes in a physical sense the manliness of the part, but here his ability falls short. When he appears fresh from prison in his smug gray suit—it is hopelessly and prosaically smug—he looks as if he had just come from the hands of the prison barber, and on the whole he suggests nothing so much as a latter-day prize-fighter. He husbands wisely what elocutionary force he has, and seems to satisfy the crowd, but this is an opportunity for a really strong actor, which Mr. McDowell is not.

There is a bold stroke at the end of Act III. which must be electrifying when presented with full power. It is a brief sentence which one will not quote, because it would carry in print a suggestion of coarseness, though one will not say that it does so in the action. It signifies that the plebeian passion of Almerio has conquered the aristocratic pride of the Duchess. In a single sudden ejaculation the woman confesses her subjugation to the man, and on the strong dramatic surprise the curtain falls. This is the climax of the play.

There are two other acts as pictorial and as powerful as those which precede, but another occasion must be taken to speak of them. Suffice it to say that the Nymphs' Hill in Act IV. is a noble view, ecombining classicism and Christianity in the illumined ruins with that felicity which one has already adverted to. The Church of Sainte Maria by Mr. Ernest Albert in the last act is perhaps the most elaborate of all the scenes which this accomplished artist has given to Chicago playgoers. His associates who produced other canvases that were admirable were Joseph Care, D. Frank Dodge, Richard Marston, and Homer F. Emens. This list of names is a roll of honor. Musical features of the fine performance also deserve attention, and will doubtless receive it later.

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The two continuous vaudeville theaters are seemingly still prosperous. All day Sunday late comers at the Hopkins or the Casino experienced difficulty in finding seats, and the attendance of succeeding evenings has continued favorable. Cool weather is advantageous to varieties as well as to legitimate drama. The ceremony that attended the entrance of Miss Nellie Gonthony into the performances at Hopkins' was not misplaced. She is an attractive young English girl who proved worthy of the flattering reports that preceded her. For two years she kept London music halls laughing with her monologues, imitations, and musical specialties, which she evidently acquired by close study of such entertainers as George Grossmith and George Parry. All her selections show good taste and a strong sense of humor. Her best impression was made in the imitation of various amateur performers at a charity entertainment. Lizzie and Vinie Daly, two dancers who are popular with lovers of variety; Lester and Williams, Harwitz and Powers, and others contributed to a generally good performance. The melodrama of the week is "Passion's Slave."

E. M. Hall, who is a premier among banjoists, is furnishing one of the best specialties in the bill at the Casino. Billy Rice's Minstrels are in their final week, and specialty performers whose efforts entitle them to individual mention are Moore and Royce, musical experts; Frank Reid and Mabel Sisson, singing and dancing comedians; Lester and Bruno, in character sketches; Clements and Boyd, in comedy sketches, and Coogan, Rand, and Tafe, in Chinese, German, and Irish specialties.

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Mr. Frederick Warde of the Warde-James company will bring the actor's art to the service of the lecture platform at the Schiller Theater Thursday afternoon, when he will deliver an address entitled "Shakspeare: His Plays and His Players from the Actor's Point of View." Mr. Warde has always been a close student of Shakspeare and has lectured on subjects related to Shakspearean drama with success in San Francisco, New York, and Boston. The coming lecture is undertaken at the request of the Carleton club and is in the direction of a purely educational view of Shakspeare and his work, as it will be gratuitous on the part of the actor and the club.

DUEL BECOMES REAL, MARRIAGE FAILS

How Theater-Goers at Niles Get More than They Pay For.

Niles, Mich., May 14.—[Special.]—There were two interesting occurrences at the opera-house last night that were not on the bills, a suddenly interrupted marriage, and a stage duel that proved almost real. The Madison Square Stock company, supporting Miss Carlotta Ritta, said to be an English actress, opened its season here by producing "The Uncrowned King," written by Arthur Trelow Windham, also of England. While in England the lady became betrothed to Mr. Windham, and it was their intention to be married after their arrival in America. Manager Windham conceived the idea of having the wedding take place upon the stage.

During the play, where a mock marriage ceremony was to be enacted, a Justice of the Peace was to perform a real ceremony. The play passed off satisfactorily until the third act was reached, but just as the Justice was about to pronounce the words which were to make them one the would-be bride gave a shriek and fainted away. The curtain was dropped and the audience dismissed. Miss Ritta was carried into a dressing-room, where physicians labored for several hours before they were able to relieve her of hysteria.

The company is now in a demoralized condition over the illness of the star and the wedding has been postponed until a later day. There is a mock duel in the play. The participants made it almost real last night, one actor receiving a fearful sword gash over the left eye that will disfigure him for life.

WILL BE IN SAME POSITION AS UNION.

Dr. Muchmore Hints at the Disposition of Recalcitant Seminaries.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian General Assembly Committee on Theological Seminaries arrived here today and had a conference. The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Muchmore of Philadelphia, Moderator of the last General Assembly, admits the committee has failed in its purpose and intimates those seminaries that refuse after being given another chance to change their charters as requested by the General Assembly will be placed in the same relation to the church as is the Union in New York. Dr. Muchmore said:

"We have not completed our report. That will be done tomorrow. The trouble experienced in bringing about the desired change is caused, not by ecclesiastics or ecclesiastical questions, but solely by civil lawyers who cannot agree on a uniform charter for all the seminaries. The result of refusal to accede to the General Assembly's plan will be disastrous in that the recalcitrant seminaries will lose many bequests. Our committee will be continued probably and enlarged. It is hardly probable the General Assembly will continue its present relations with seminaries that refuse to recognize and acknowledge its authority in the matter of control of property."

A correlated question of even more knotty character is as to the position the assembly will take with regard to licensing the students of Union Seminary, New York, which has seceded from the assembly.

The Chicago delegation with most of the 600 Commissioners will arrive tomorrow.

Close on the Indians' Trail.

Denver, Colo., May 14.—Col. Ward, acting commander of the Department of Colorado, received a dispatch late this afternoon that the cavalry troops sent out from Fort Bowie are close on the trail of the Indians who were reported yesterday to have fired on miners near Fort Bayard, Ariz., killing several, and who have been rounding up cattle and horses and committing other depredations. Apache Kid is said to be the leader of the band.

THEY LIKE NORDICA.

INDIANAPOLIS WOMEN RECEIVE HER WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Episode in the Second Evening Concert of the May Music Festival Quite the Reverse of the Melba Incident—The Fair Australian Telegraphs Back from Pittsburg That She Was Sadly Misunderstood and That She Intended No Slight Upon the Chorus.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The second evening concert of the Indianapolis May music festival was marked by another episode, and the second was in decided contrast to the Melba incident of the previous evening, of which it may be presumed in a measure the outcome. If there had been no doubt of Mme. Nordica's rehearsing with the chorus as she had done during two preceding festivals there was some uncertainty as to how the chorus—that is the feminine portion of it—would evidence its appreciation. When that appreciation came to pass the male singers who had refused to fall into line the night previous assisted to a man. When Mme. Nordica appeared the house broke out in cheers. None were more enthusiastic than the mutes of the former occasion and a cloud of handkerchiefs was waved. Mme. Nordica after bowing to the audience turned and made profound courtesies, including the entire chorus, in each separate section. After a time things quieted sufficiently for the program to proceed.

Mme. Nordica was in fine voice, and gave as opening number the "Mignon" polonaise. When it was ended the real scene began. Amid general excitement the singer returned to bow her acknowledgments, and the entire chorus, unanimous this time, pelted her with flowers. This continued until Mme. Nordica tore her bouquet to pieces and flung it at the chorus, those in the foremost rows contending for the flowers.

The program contained the most important choral numbers given since the opening of the festival—MacFarren's "May Day" and "Fair Ellen" by Bruch. In the first mentioned Miss Rose Stewart was the soloist and in the latter work Mme. Nordica and Mr. Watkin Mills. Mr. Mills, one of the principal soloists of the series, gave Gounod's "She Alone Charmeth," in addition to a group of minor songs and the Bruch numbers. Although phlegmatic in delivery Mr. Mills' voice is of unusual compass, resonant in quality, and of excellent volume. His reception was second only to that of Mme. Nordica.

The chorus under the direction of F. X. Arens showed the result of admirable training. All told it comprises 363 singers, the regular festival chorus being augmented by the Indianapolis Choral Union and the Ladies' Matinée Musical club. The main shortcoming is in lack of balance, the women's voices being too dominant. Aside from this defect there remains much to praise. The quality of tone is unusually fresh. The shading denotes excellent attention to detail and the attack is both precise and spirited. Taken as a whole it stands the contrast with the soloists from a musical point of view finely.

The audience in attendance although not equal in size to that of the previous evening, was large. Visitors are present from various distant points, among them many who formerly devoted their attendance to the Cincinnati May festival. The matinée yesterday was attended by an audience of 2,000 women and fifteen men, a fact which in nowise interfered with the applause. An artist's program was given, the soloists being Miss Rose Stewart, soprano; Miss Gertrude May Stein, contralto; and Oliver Willard Pierce, pianist, together with William H. Rieger, tenor, and William H. Clarke, bass. The Boston Festival Orchestra, under Mr. Mollenhauer, furnished the balance of the program, as was also the case in the evening concert. Mr. Pierce, a young pianist, at present a resident of Indianapolis and a native of Ann Arbor, was especially well received for the performance of St. Saëns' concerto in G minor.

When asked if she had made any engagement with Abbey and Grau for next season Mme. Nordica replied: "No. Whether I shall return or not is entirely a matter of terms. If they meet my terms I shall come, otherwise I shall not. Mr. Seidl, who will direct the German performances for Abbey and Grau next season, is anxious that I shall sing Brunhilde in 'Siegfried' and 'Walküre.' If I do not return next season I have two other engagements in view. One of these is in Paris, where Mr. Dome makes his first appearance in 'Lohengrin.' They desire me to sing the Elsa. As to singing in London that is not assured. I go direct to Bayreuth from New York to study with Mme. Wagner. Should I study Brunhilde I shall do nothing else until the autumn when I sing in the English festivals."

A telegram from Manager Ellis at Pittsburg for Mme. Melba tonight says the prima donna, who is on her way to New York, from where she sails tomorrow for England, regrets that the Indianapolis chorus should have thought she declined to sing with it, denying that she ever intended any slight and regretting very much the publication of the story. The message says Mme. Melba had the right to name her selections which she was to sing here and simply took advantage of her contract. She says she did not know she was ordering the chorus from the hall during rehearsal, and simply gave orders that the public should not be present when she rehearsed. There is no doubt the chorus understood Melba's attitude was a reflection, and the episode of last night's concert was the result of a conspiracy to get even with the diva.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET.

Five Hundred Gather in Elgin and Tell of Good Work.

Elgin, Ill., May 14.—[Special.]—Over 500 delegates to the thirty-seventh annual State Sunday-school convention attended the opening session this morning. The convention was called to order by President Henry Augustine of Normal. After a few minutes' praise service the convention heard reports from the twenty district Presidents in the State.

Following the praise service which opened the afternoon session the Nominating committee proposed the name of W. S. Weld of Elgin as President of the association for the ensuing year. He was unanimously elected. Dr. W. A. Duncan, General Secretary of the Chautauqua Association and also of the New York State Sunday-School Association, delivered an address on "The Home Department Class."

He was followed by the Executive committee report, read by the Chairman of the committee, B. F. Jacobs of Chicago. This report showed an encouraging increase in all the departments and reviewed the work accomplished for the year in the State.

The evening session was devoted to an address of welcome by the Rev. J. H. Selden of the First Congregational Church and an address on "The One Book" by Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago.

TO TALK OF FOX RIVER WATER POWER

If Government Regulations Are Maintained It Will Stop Many Mills.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—A meeting of government officials and the owners of manufacturing plants on the Fox River will be held in Chicago next week, the purpose being to place as liberal a construction as possible upon the recent order of the War Department forbidding the drawing of water from the river for the purpose of furnishing power until the height reaches the crest of the dam. Enforcement of the government rule will prove a great hardship at Appleton, Little Chute, Kimberly, Kaukauna, Combined Locks, and Depere, and not so much at Neenah and Menasha, where most of the plants are operated by steam. At Appleton the electric railroad and the lighting plants get their power from the Fox River water. The enforcement of the rules means a light famine for Appleton and loss of $12,000 a day in wages to the workingmen and $36,000 a day in the value of the product in the affected district, and 3,500 hands would be thrown out of employment.

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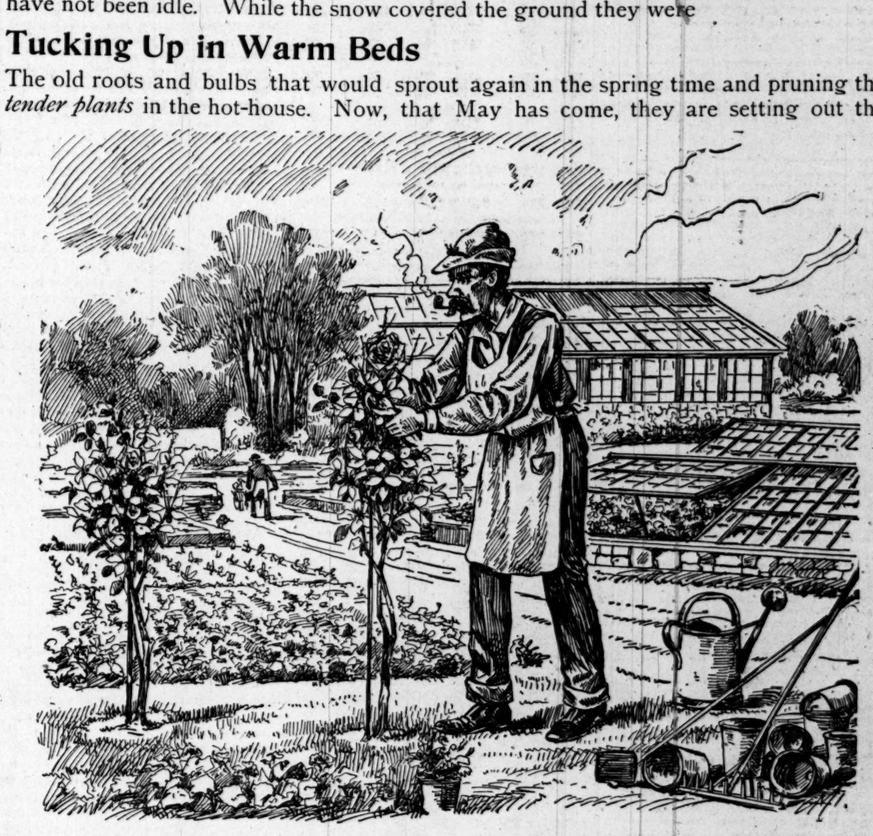
Flower-Beds A-bloom! Fountains Playing! Under Shady Trees!

Nature's soft carpet for the tired populace to rest on. In the midst of our great, busy metropolis it is so refreshing to step from the smoke and dust of the great city streets to the sweet, cool fairyland of the park. During the winter months the gardeners have not been idle. While the snow covered the ground they were

Tucking Up in Warm Beds

The old roots and bulbs that would sprout again in the spring time and pruning the *tender plants* in the hot-house. Now, that May has come, they are setting out the



beautiful flora—tulips, roses, lilacs, and lilies are living and breathing in loving colors. Every mind is full of wondrous possibilities in the way of cultivation. Just as the soil of earth responds to the seed sown so will

The Clay of the Brain

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 141: A. F. & A. M.—Brethren, you are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Fred Solomon, from Union Depot, on Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at 2 o'clock p. m., to Maarit Cemetery.
H. E. ROGERS, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1895.

SOUTH CAROLINA appears to be Uncle Sam's spoiled child.

MEANTIME John Payroll Hopkins is getting further and further away from Chicago every day.

THERE are twenty-eight Aldermen in the City Council that have not bowed the knee to King Boodle.

WHEN the police pay-roll has been put on a reform baris it is probable a few of the Brennans will have to work for a living.

W. D. HOWELLS has become personally acquainted with two American women who smoke. He has a plot, therefore, all ready for his next realistic novel of American life.

THE attention of the States has been called to certain sums of money lent to them nearly sixty years ago by Uncle Sam, but we violate no confidence in saying he will never get that money back.

IT is an interesting fact which should not be lost upon certain residents of Chicago that Haverhill, Mass., has found it practicable to punish boodle Aldermen by sending them to the workhouse.

THE gang that voted to give the South Chicago lake-front to a railway company is the same gang that voted against the anti-boodle ordinance. It will bear watching, individually and collectively, every day in the year.

ELECTIONS were held recently in all the principal cities and towns of North Carolina. The returns show that the Populists were defeated by the regular Democrats in nearly every instance, and this in spite of the fact that the last Legislature changed the charters of many of these towns in order to turn them over to the Populists and Fusionists. Populism is evidently on the decline in the old North State.

THE New York stock market was rather heavy yesterday. Trading was less active and quotations a shade lower on the local exchange. Sterling was a little firmer. New York exchange sold at 65 cents premium. Leading speculative produce markets were nervous but closed easy. As compared with the latest prices of Monday July wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛@¼ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed 1 cent higher, pork 25 cents lower, lard 10 cents lower, and ribs 12½ cents lower.

THE state church of Russia has been heard from in its reply to the encyclical of the Pope urging the union of the Greek and Roman churches. The Pope is notified the project is an utterly hopeless one, as nothing he can offer will induce the orthodox Slavs to abandon their faith. On the other hand any propaganda that comes from Rome will only arouse a reaction in favor of the authorized religion. The organ of the Greek church says: "If the Pope has been informed to the contrary he has been misled, for there was never greater unanimity of devotion to the Greek church in Russia and among the Slavs everywhere than now."

"COIN at School in Finance" says boats can ply on the Niagara River above the falls, and also below the falls, but to move all the business of a country back and forth from one basis of values to the other would be about as disastrous as to run boats up and down the falls. "Coin" advocates one theory, which, in effect, is that by steering straight over the falls the water below will rise up at least half way to meet us, and has another theory that there is just as good boating below as above. But "no statesman who has a sense of the vast responsibility upon him for the earnings, the property, the solvency, and the happiness of the millions who in their daily avocations make little allowance for the interference of the government, will pursue such a reckless course. The interests affected are too vast, the damage appalling and irreparable." This illustration is a new one and a close one. In a few words it exposes the absurdity of the arguments made by the free silver extremists, and does it in a way that can be understood by even a boy who has no more sense than Coin's Financial Fool.

THE New York *Sun* does not allow the present discussion of the silver question to divert its attention in the least from the still more important question of Americanism, at least from its own point of view. Not a day passes that Dr. Dana is not hammering away at this subject. In the latest issue of his paper he declares that one of the first tasks undertaken by Congress when it meets will be that of affirming in unmistakable language the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine. In view of the recent controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua, with the former's assumption that the United States had no right to interfere with it, and of the fact that Venezuela today cannot get justice from Great Britain by arbitration or otherwise, Dr. Dana is of opinion that—

> It is high time that any mistaken impressions produced among European governments by the conduct of the Cleveland administration should be removed. An emphatic declaration of Congress, proclaiming the unalterable adhesion of America to the principles and the logical consequences of the Monroe doctrine, will be the best way to remove them.

However much Dr. Dana may offend one by his adherence to the old, corrupt, unprogressive Democracy it cannot be denied that he is a stanch, persistent, patriotic American.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* hits the nail on the head when it says that the Republicans of Illinois last November elected a Legislature which they expected would do its best to lessen if not to abolish the evils of gambling, and now the people are confronted with the Humphrey bill, which proposes to legalize gambling in the form of alleged racing, "which is not racing at all, but the most pernicious form of gambling that can be done in the name of racing." It adds that the bill "bears the impress of boodle on its face, and the people will naturally believe that those who vote for it have a motive for doing so of which the public good is neither part nor parcel." The *G.-D.* as usual is correct.

ALTGELD'S VETO MESSAGES.

It is not often that THE TRIBUNE is able to commend any of Gov. Altgeld's official acts, for they are generally the outcome of the anarchistic or demagogical side of his nature. But it can approve heartily of the substance and the spirit of the three-barreled veto message sent by him to the Legislature yesterday in which he set forth his objections to three bills which had been sent to him.

One of these bills relates to street and another to elevated railroads. Months ago, soon after they were introduced, THE TRIBUNE called attention to their questionable features and pointed out among other things that if they became the law the Council could grant ninety-nine-year franchises instead of twenty-five-year franchises as now; and also that if any one company or any combination of companies got the right to build a loop in the business district its owner or owners could refuse to allow any other company to use it, even on paying a reasonable rental therefor, and thus would have a monopoly in that district. It was shown by this paper that the bills were designed to protect the present companies and put an end to the danger of competition from new ones.

These points and some others are stated forcibly by the Governor, and ought to have their effect on the Legislature. The people of Chicago are not fond of monopolies and they are not anxious to have bills passed for their benefit. They protested fiercely when the Legislature passed the ninety-nine year law, extending the time for which the Council had granted rights in several streets to the street railroad companies. The people are not desirous that a Council, often corrupt, shall have the power to grant ninety-nine year franchises to any corporation. Chicagoans will be pleased if these vetoes are sustained.

The other bill which has suffered at the hands of the Governor is the one requiring the consent of a majority of the frontage-owners in every block of a street before a gas or an electric light company can be granted by the Council the right to use that street. He vetoes it because it would give the present companies a monopoly. The object of this measure was commendable. It was designed to save the people money by taking from the Council the power to pass boodle gas ordinances. But, as THE TRIBUNE said the other day, this block provision was rather too drastic, and it would have been sufficient to require, as in the case of street railroads, the consent of the majority of the property-owners on each mile of street. The bill can be amended thus, removing doubtless the objections of the Governor, who must know that the Chicago Common Council has been giving frequent proof that it ought not to be intrusted with unlimited power over the streets.

The members of the Senate and House should study carefully what the Governor has to say about these three bills before they act on them again. On this occasion, at least, he has written something deserving of their respectful consideration.

"COIN AT SCHOOL."

Mr. George E. Roberts, editor of the *Evening Messenger*, Fort Dodge, Ia., has taken "Coin" by the scruff of the neck and smitten him hip and thigh. He has done this in a pamphlet entitled, "*Coin* at School in Finance," purporting to report the discussions at a school in Eagle Grove, Ia., to which "Coin" was invited and in which he was thoroughly discomfited. He led off with his statement about the corn crop of Illinois for 1873 and 1893, the latter being much the smaller, but was confounded by the citation of statistics showing that the corn crop of the whole country was some 50 per cent greater in 1893 than in 1872. The crop of 1872 was almost unsalable, and untold quantities were burned for fuel, being cheaper than wood or coal at any reasonable rate, while the crop of 1893 brought the Iowa farmer about 25 cents per bushel at the interior market towns, which was twice as much as he could get for corn in 1872-'73.

"Coin" objected to the citation of prices for those years, but was met with the remark that he had chosen them himself for the comparison. Then he was confronted (page 42) with figures showing the prices of all kinds of grain, and of hay, in Des Moines for every month in 1873, and with the statement that, except wheat, all these prices are not only below present prices in Des Moines but below the average prices of the last five years. No wonder this made him shiver, but worse (for him) was to come. Following was an official report of hog packing at the twenty-six principal points in Iowa. The average price paid per hundredweight by the packers for hogs in the season of 1871-'72 was $3.74, and for the next winter $3.52. "These figures are below the average price of hogs in any State today or for the last five years."

Then "Coin" claimed that freight rates have declined because of the gold standard. He was asked if they ought not to be lower, "with steel track, better engines hauling twice as many cars as formerly, and doing a far greater amount of business, while rails and rolling stock cost much less than they used to cost." One of the speakers told him he had left science, discovery, and progress out of the count; was there to argue that an article ought to cost as much as it did thirty or forty years ago, and that if it did not something is wrong and that he probably is the only person in the world who thinks that nails and pig iron ought to sell for as much now as in 1859. The next subject that came up was wages, which "Coin" alleges have shrunk so terribly because of "the crime of 1873." One person in the school told him that in 1854 he worked in Chicago as a carpenter for $1.25 per day, and his wife paid 10 cents a yard for calico no better than he can now buy for 5 cents. Another said he was a porter in a hardware store in Utica, N. Y., in 1860 at $4.50 per week, and the same job now pays $9 per week. A third stated that in the '60s and '70s $1.25 per day was common pay for labor in a country town in Iowa, while now he can get no day labor for less than $1.50 per day. A fourth presented a copy of a railroad pay-roll for 1859, and stated present wages, showing the pay of the railroad worker to be better now than in 1859 or in 1872. Then he told how much further a dollar will go than it formerly did in the purchase of supplies for the family. A fifth told how in Monroe County, N. Y., he did full man's work on a farm at $84 for the year, with oats there at 13 cents a bushel and dressed pork at two cents per pound. Still others reported how in "the good old times" they hauled dressed hogs 198 miles to sell them at $1.50 per 100 pounds, and hauled wheat 150 miles to sell it at 45 cents per bushel, that in 1861 corn was refused at 10 cents per 75 pounds, and potatoes were abundant at 20 cents per bushel. It was not forgotten that nails are lower now than thirty years ago.

"Coin" was met at every point. Even his reference to the higher prices of the war period drew out an extract from an authority who told the farmers of Iowa in 1864 that the prices of articles they had to sell had advanced "with quite or almost equal step" as those they had to buy, so that with a bushel of wheat or barley they could buy as much as in 1860. The Mayor of Fort Dodge said that twenty years ago 10 per cent was the lowest rate of interest known there; as late as 1890 the county and city paid 8 per cent for money, and since have sold 5 per cent bonds at a premium. "Interest rates have declined 40 per cent since 1873." It was stated by one of the speakers that "the ideal standard of value is the productive value of manual labor." Then he showed from statistics that the labor which would earn $100 in goods in 1860 would earn $170 in goods in 1890, and said "no class of labor has secured a greater per cent of advance in wages in the last forty years than the common farm hand or day laborer." In subsequent meetings of the school "Coin" talked about the act of 1792, and rehashed numerous statements from the pamphlet claiming to report what he said in Chicago, but he was unable to set up a single prop to his monometallic theory that was not instantly bowled down, and finally he withdrew in confusion, saying there was a strike pending in Ohio and a drought threatened in Texas, and at those places "the crime of 1873" would be appreciated.

MRS. LEASE'S MYSTIC POWERS.

The reports of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease's hypnotic powers, which have been both affirmed and denied, are at last confirmed by the statement of her sister, Mrs. Timmis, who avers that from Mrs. Lease's earliest childhood she has given evidence of mystic powers. As a child she had long consultations with spirits. As she grew older her spirit acquaintance was very extensive. It appears also she is a clairvoyant and mind-reader and has supernatural mental gifts. In all occult directions it is said Mrs. Lease is thoroughly equipped.

Not the least of Mrs. Lease's accomplishments is the new fad of hypnotism. In this she is reported to be an adept. Her sister says she has placed several prominent Kansas officials under her control and then drew from them many important statements they never would have willingly told her, also that she can hypnotize an entire audience and force it to agree with her every argument.

This sufficiently accounts for the success of Mrs. Lease and her control of the Kansas lunatics who have followed in her train echoing her frantic utterances. It is a well-known fact in the operation of hypnotism that those who are hypnotized must be weaker-minded than the person who controls them by its processes. Judged from this standpoint it is not at all extraordinary that Mrs. Lease has this strange power of control over the minds of so many weak-brained and pin-headed men in Kansas. A physically and mentally robust person is never in any danger from the influence of hypnotism. If in no other way he can resist it by sheer strength of will. The man who succumbs to it is deficient in will power and gray matter. Mrs. Lease's success only goes to show how many persons in Kansas are in this lamentable condition of will and brain power. It is pitiable this spectacle of audiences of weaklings succumbing to her as they hear her scream and see her eyes rolling in a fine frenzy as she pours forth rant, froth, and fustian, without a suggestion of fact, logic, or even probability. Her success, however, does not argue any supernatural powers on her own part. It may be traced directly to the weak intellects of the pin-heads which swallow all this stuff and fancy it comes from one inspired. There is pressing need of missionary work in Kansas in the direction of physical reform and of an extension of the common school system of education. There is little hope for the adults who have accepted Mrs. Lease's crankery, but the coming generation at least should have the benefit of a more solid intellectual equipment than the former appears to be blest with.

THE MAY FROST WAVE.

The terrible cold wave which has swept over the country in the last three or four days was phenomenal in extent and also for its severity at a time when nearly two-thirds of the spring season has passed, leaving little more than five weeks to elapse before we are at the summer solstice. It was all the more unpleasant to personal feeling and destructive to vegetation as it followed close on a term which was unusually heated. During the first ten days of May the temperature in the lake region and the Northwest had averaged about 16° above the normal, as established by the average for the same dates in more than twenty years past, and at many points mid-summer heat was experienced. The mercury rose well towards 90° at Chicago, and passed that line at several other places. A great number of persons exchanged their winter underclothing for lighter wear because of the intense heat, and not a few of them are now suffering from colds or graver ailments in consequence. Under the same stimulating influence vegetation advanced by leaps. Grain and grass shot up rapidly, the trees took on more or less of their summer verdure, and fruits and vegetables were much nearer the ripening stage than usual in the first half of May.

In the Northwest the succeeding temperature fell to below the melting point of ice, and in this city and south of it numerous ponds were frozen over. For hundreds of miles south of our parallel the frost limit seems to have been reached in many places if not generally. Broadly stated, it may be said that the whole of the vast area extending from Nebraska to New York and north of a line passing east and west through Cairo was visited by a temperature of 40° or less, as registered by thermometers that hung several feet above the ground. For a very large part of this area there is reason to fear the frost limit was reached on the soil and immediately above it, the inevitable result being a disruption of the vegetable fiber by the expansion of its contained moisture in the act of freezing.

It is too early to measure the extent of the damage or even to make an intelligent guess at it. Undoubtedly it will be found to mount into the millions. It has told most heavily on the small fruit and truck farms. Their product may be expected to be scarce and high in price this year, and the larger fruits also have been severely damaged. Much of the growing corn is so hopelessly gone that it will have to be replanted, but it is not too late for a crop from the new seed. In regard to wheat there is great difference of opinion, and room for it. Grain operators in this city are unwilling to believe that any very extensive damage has been done to the growing wheat. They say the grain will recover except in places where it has passed the stage marked by the formation of the first joint in the stalk, and that little if any of the grain is far enough advanced for that except in areas which are south of the frost line. It is not impossible that the news received here within the next few days will cause an important modification of this view of the case. A similar remark may be made in regard to the destruction of fruits and vegetables. The extent of it cannot be known till after the return of normally warm weather has given the checked vegetation in different places a chance to start up again or demonstrated that it is dead beyond hope of revival.

LOUISIANA PRIZE FIGHTING KNOCKED OUT.

There is a movement in some of the Southern States to put up the bars against prize fighting. The Florida Legislature has recently passed a law which will keep the prize fighting brutes out of that State, and now their knell has sounded in Louisiana, which has been one of their favorite stamping grounds, by a decision of the Supreme Court of that State.

The case was that of the State vs. the Olympic club, involving the legality of prize fights. It was first tried in the civil District Court last year and the jury decided in favor of the club. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision in some parts and disapproved in others, remanding the case for further hearing. On the second trial a strong ruling was made in favor of the club. It was appealed a second time to the Supreme Court and the decision of the lower court was reversed. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says it was ruled that the training, the challenge, the attendance of seconds, of umpires, and of surgeons, and the giving of prizes made the glove contests as much prize fights as if they were fought with naked hands. Such exhibitions were pronounced, therefore, to be in direct contravention of the statute against prize fighting and to be illegal.

Under this decision there is an end of these disgraceful exhibitions and the brutes who wish to pommel each other will avoid Louisiana as they will Florida. Heretofore they have had little or no trouble in securing right of exhibition in New Orleans, as the law had a proviso to this effect: "Provided this act shall not apply to exhibitions and glove contests between human beings which may take place within the rooms of regularly chartered athletic clubs." The Supreme Court rejects this proviso as entirely irrelevant and thus knocks out prize fighting. Nothing now remains in the way of the enforcement of the law. If the bruisers attempt to violate it they will go to jail and pay a heavy fine besides. It is a subject for congratulation that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has come to the rescue of the decent people of the State and removed the stigma that has been fastened upon them so long. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when these brutes, who make a business of pommeling each other for money, and who carry in their train every form of criminality and vice in the shape of an unsavory gang of loafers and hangers on, will be compelled to earn a subsistence in some respectable way. If this cannot be done then it is equally to be hoped they will be compelled to utilize their brute strength in the service of the State.

THE "GOLD STANDARD PERIOD."

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* is publishing a series of articles giving the principal facts in the history of money in the United States. Its fifth article on the subject begins with the statement that "the period from 1834 down to 1873 is usually termed the gold standard period," and then states as the reason that the most ratio between the money metals permitted gold to circulate, but the discrimination "in favor of gold" caused the owners of silver to export it or to sell it for manufacture into silverware. This is a statement that ought not to escape the attention of Coin's Financial Fool. It seems that during very nearly the last half of the time he claims "we had both gold and silver as money walking arm in arm in the United States mints" (page 18), the country was so exclusively on, the gold basis that those years formed what was usually termed the "gold standard period." And that is "how silver was assassinated" by its friends long prior to 1873. It had disappeared from circulation because it was worth more for use in the arts than as money, and gold was left alone to serve as the standard money of the United States. Under those circumstances silver producers cared nothing about free coinage, as they could make more with their silver than by sending it to the mint. Perhaps that was the reason why in his speech in the Senate in the early part of 1871, when the bill to drop the silver dollar was under discussion, Senator Stewart said:

> I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold. No paper money the value of which is not ascertained. No paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate in it. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth.

Was that also the reason why the Senators from Nevada, California, and Oregon, all mining States, voted to strike out the silver dollar, while Senator Sherman voted against it? This is one of the points on which Coin's Financial Fool did not find it convenient to dwell. He had nothing to say about it to his class of financiers. He and his backers in Montana are "a unit" in carefully avoiding all mention of the fact.

CHANGES IN PRICES OF PRODUCE.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* copies the leading points in a recent article in THE TRIBUNE giving a comparison of prices of farm produce between 1873 and 1885, and the present, and makes an additional statement which is of great value in the discussion of comparative prices. It is that a rise of 30 per cent in the value of corn on the farm amounts to much more than a decline of 24 or 25 per cent in the value of wheat. This because of the relatively great magnitude of the corn crop in the United States. In 1892 the corn crop was estimated at a total value of 692 million dollars, against 322 millions for the value of the wheat crop, both in the hands of farmers. In 1893 the disproportion was still greater. The value of the corn crop is about double that of the wheat, so that the difference on these two shows a great gain to the farmer over the situation in 1873, the year in which it is falsely alleged by the free silver extremists it took only about half as much farm products to pay a debt of $1,000 as it does now. But THE TRIBUNE table of comparative prices showed that oats and hogs also are higher on the farm than they were twenty-two years ago, when the silver extremists allege was committed the "terrible crime of demonetizing silver," and this in spite of the undeniable fact that we now have sixty times as many silver dollars in circulation as can be claimed to have been existent as money in 1873.

Of course no review of prices would be comprehensive if it omitted to take into the account the great increase in the exchangeable value of farm products. Not only will the average unit of quantity of produce buy for the farmer fully as much gold as in 1873, but each dollar of gold will buy for him far more of about all the things he has to purchase except labor. He can buy better agricultural machinery for half the money he had to pay a quarter of a century ago. He can purchase his clothing, lumber, nails, groceries, etc., far more cheaply than then, and buy the use of money on similarly favorable terms, having now to pay little more than half as much annual interest per $100 borrowed as he was obliged to pay in the early seventies. Even in wheat the decline in price received for it by the farmer is not so great as that in the things he purchases with the money received for the wheat. The decline in the big cities of this country and Great Britain, far away from the farm in the Western States, is in very large part made up of enormous reductions in the cost of transportation, which inure to the benefit of the consumer without any injury to the producer. The latter really is much benefited by those reductions, as they augment the ability of consumers to buy his products. Hence that decline does not furnish the ghost of a reason for demanding a change in the currency unit in the supposed interest of the farmer, besides which the change would do him far more harm than good.

The figures of prices published by THE TRIBUNE in its issue of April 24 effectually upset the position that the decline in farm products since 1873 or 1885 has been solely, chiefly, or in any degree, due to the alleged "demonetization of silver." The utter absurdity of the claim further is shown by the fact that the country never contained so much silver money as now, and that every silver dollar is full legal tender in the purchase of commodities and the payment of debts. Nor does anybody propose to abolish the present liberal use of silver money, as falsely claimed by the free silver extremists, who in making that and other allegations show that lying at wholesale is a part of their deliberately arranged plan for ruining the whole people to benefit a handful of silver mine owners.

IT seems that a majority of the Aldermen are either in favor of encouraging mob violence in street car strikes or too cowardly to go on record as opposed to it.

WE are indebted to the publishers for a copy of a paper started lately in Midland County, Tex., called the *Western Eye Opener*. It looks as if it might have been printed with a can opener.

IT has been decided by the City Council of Ripon, Wis., that the nasty little things must not be smoked in the public buildings. The reform is spreading.

The Canadian Parliament is becoming uneasy over the proposed scheme of a waterway from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River and will communicate with the United States Government on the subject. By the way, when Canada wants to dig a canal itself is it in the habit of asking the permission of the United States?

IT appears the fish of Lake Michigan are "in a pocket" at Green Bay. That is why so many fishermen in other localities are out of pocket.

EXHIBITERS at the World's Fair in 1893 are still asking in vain for their medals and diplomas. In view of which why may not the members of the local directory have another grand banquet and congratulate each other again on the magnificent success of the Columbian Exposition? There is plenty of money still on hand.

THE money of which those bold robbers relieved the proprietors of the gambling den at No. 170 Madison street last Monday night probably was much more than Ald. Powers was earning by his attendance at the meeting of the City Council.

SUSPICIOUS circumstances indicating that gambling is going on in the premises of Saloonkeeper J. Powers must have come under the watchful eye of Ald. J. Powers.

IT is said a boy in New Hampshire has a nose that projects outward into space more than three inches. We hope he is not an indication of what the new man is going to be.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Many Years Afterward.

Fellaire, formerly Rusty Rufus, regarded the greasy mendicant with the eye of an expert.

"Pard," he said, "honest Ingun, now, how long have you been in the business?"

"About twenty-two years," answered the tourist.

"I think you're telling the truth. I can see signs about you, right now, that you had something to do with the grime of 1873."

And Fellaire was so pleased with himself that he gave the frescoed vagrant a silver dollar and kicked him off the premises.

Her Value to Him.

Young Haskinson—"Been buying a fine, new bicycle for a lady, have you? And I suppose you paid about $6 a pound for it?"

Young Ferguson (with some fierceness)—"That's all right. The girl that's going to ride it is worth $6,000,000 a pound, and don't you forget it!"

PERSONALS.

James Gilbert of Paris, Ill., is 89 years old and still works every day at cobbling shoes. He was born in England in 1806.

Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire finds that the Blaine element up his way is not giving the Reed Presidential boom any very hearty support.

John P. St. John has come out for free silver. Now will the free silver fellows acknowledge that there is something wrong in their theories?

Ellen Battelle Dietrick has been appointed by the National Woman Suffrage Association to the position of general wrangler. Mrs. Lease seems to have overlooked a bet here.

Prof. Huxley is reported as gaining in strength daily, and in a fair way to recover. The worst symptoms are disappearing and he has been strong enough to be taken from his bed to a lounge.

Gladstone looks forward to the future without fear of death. In declining to do some literary work recently on account of press of other business he agreed to begin the task in the latter part of 1896.

Mrs. Scott, the widow of Judge Lucien Scott, of Leavenworth, Kas., manages her own ranch in Texas, where she owns 260,000 acres of land, all fenced in, over which 6,000 or 7,000 cattle are browsing.

Sir Frederick Leighton, who has been seriously ill in Algiers, has excelled in other ways than with the brush. He is a musician of fine taste, a soldier, orator, and man of fashion. His career as an artist is a long one, it having begun when he was 11 years old, and he is now 65.

CURRENT NOTES.

After a man loses his ante he goes out in the world to find his uncle.—*Galveston News.*

It is fortunate for most of us that we do not appreciate how much we are disliked.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"What is the golden mean we hear about?" asked one small student of another. "It must be a miser," replied the latter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

He—"I don't believe in long engagements; do you, Miss Alithea?" She—"No, Mr. Bunthorn; I prefer short ones and many of them."—*Judge.*

New Arrival—"Phy do not the Indians be allowed t' vote, Patrick?" Citizen—"Sure it's little they'd know about polyticks. They wuz born here."—*New York Weekly.*

"No," said Fogg, "I wouldn't go so far as to call Kranker an odd character, but I will say that he is so unconventional that he wouldn't take the measles in the regular way."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dashaway—"Jagway has just invented a new cocktail. I saw him yesterday, and I guess it's going to be a success." Cloverton—"What did he say about it?" Dashaway—"He couldn't talk."—*Life.*

"Mebbe you air right," said the Missouri gentleman; "mebbe you air right in callin' Kaintucky God's country, but all I got to say is that he has let it out too a purty pore set of renters."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

HIS FIDDLE TALKED.

PROVING THAT HE HAD A RIGHT TO CARRY THE INSTRUMENT.

A Colored Paganini Charms a Court-Room Full of People in Louisville—Almost Convinced by the Sweet Old Strains of "The Arkansaw Traveler," and "Dixie" Removed All Lingering Doubts—How to Manage a Man—Costly Empire Fans—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Several nights ago as Patrolman Charles Rommel was patrolling his beat he discovered an old darky walking down the street with a violin under his arm. When he had gotten even with him he stopped him and began questioning him. The policeman was not satisfied with the negro's account of where he had gotten the instrument and he placed him under arrest. The negro went on without a word, and at the station gave his name as James McCloskey.

The next day he was presented before Judge Smith. The policeman told the Judge how he had seen the negro on the street with the instrument, and he said that he did not believe it belonged to him. It was a fine violin, he said, and a negro that had no more money than this negro seemed to have could not afford to buy such a fine instrument. The patrolman finally asked the Judge to give him two days to look for the owner of the violin, saying that he believed in that time he could be able to locate its owner. The time was granted him and the negro was held over.

Yesterday he was again presented before the court. Those against him tried to make out a felony case, as they said that the violin was worth considerably over $20. The violin was worth $40, or perhaps $50. During the course of the trial the policeman told the Judge that the negro had admitted to him that he could not play on the instrument, and that was one reason why he made the arrest, as he knew that a man would not pay a large sum for a thing he could not use.

Up to this time the prisoner had remained silent. He had sat with downcast eyes and did not seem to hear what was going on. When he heard this he suddenly looked up and said:

"He's mistaken, oo' Honor. I didn't say that I couldn't play on the violin."

The Judge remained silent for a moment, and then asked that the instrument be handed the negro. A light came in the darky's face as he took the instrument into his hands. He looked it over carefully and then fondled it under his arm. He then took it from under his arm and began to tune it. He had scarcely struck the first note when the crowd in the court-room began to stir and move up closer to the prisoner's dock. In a few moments the instrument was tuned, and in the sweetest strains the "Arkansas Traveler" echoed and reechoed through the court-room. The crowd began to pat their feet in time with the music and the Judge had to order the negro to stop playing. While the prisoner was playing his hand trembled and his eyes shown with an unusual brightness. It was with reluctance that he stopped playing and the crowd looked disappointed.

The negro sat still a moment, but he could stand it no longer. Again he placed the violin to his shoulder and began playing "I'se Gwine Back to Dixie." The crowd in the court-room could contain themselves no longer, and it was with difficulty that order was restored. Again the negro was stopped from playing. The Judge looked at the Prosecuting Attorney and then at the arresting officer.

"Do you say that this man cannot play?" he said. The arguing of the case was finished and the negro was dismissed.

Americanisms, Good Old English.

My own experience is that most so-called Americanisms, and, indeed, Irishisms also, are in reality archaisms of the English language, which have a habit of surviving where one would least expect to find them. Many persons will tell you that the phrase to let alone is an Americanism, but students of English literature will call to mind the following stanza from Chaucer's "Clerkes Tale":

"I blame him not that he considered nought
In time coming what might him betide,
But on his lust present was all his thought,
And for to hauke and hunt on every side;
Well neigh all other cures let he slide,
And eke he wold (and that was worst of all)
Wedden no wif for ought that might befall."

Several other illustrations of so-called Americanisms which occur in Chaucer may be given. As, for example, "I guess!" which is frequently to be met with:

"With him ther was his sone, a younge squier,
A lover and a lusty bacheler.
With lockes crull as they were laide in presse.
Of twenty year of age he was I guesse."
(Prologue, Canterbury Tales.)

"Right" is often used by Chaucer as the modern American uses it in the phrase "Right Away":

"And al were it so that she right now were dede."
(The Tale of Melibeus.)

Many quaint words are commonly used in America, as "pitcher" for "jug," "freshet" for "brook," "fall" for "autumn." "Homely" is invariably used to express the absence of beauty, as "a homely girl" for "a plain girl." An example of such usage may be found in Shakspeare:

"Upon a homely object love can wink."
(Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii., 4.)
—The Academy.

Costly Empire Fans.

The empire fan still holds its sway. It is too small to be of much use, but that fact seems of little importance.

"A year or two ago we sold fans of this size exclusively for children," said a salesman in one of the big shops, "but now women turn away from the bigger fans and demand these little things."

The empire fans are very pretty with their cobweb insertions, spangles, pictures, wisps of lace, and inlaid sticks of pearl and tortoise shell. One superb specimen that would make a gift for a Queen is made entirely of rare white Venetian point lace. The sticks are of mother of pearl, reflecting every tint of the sun's rays. The pattern of the point lace is reproduced in filigree work on the lower part of the fan, and a diamond rivets the costly sticks together. The price of this fan is $1,000. Other beautiful fans are of silk gauze, hand painted, and having sticks of shell or pearl overlaid with gold and silver or fretted with mosaic work. These come at prices ranging from $150 up to $300. The pictures on such fans are signed by Houghton, Vannier, Ravaux, and other artists who have become famous as fan painters. The heavier gauze on which the scene is painted blends imperceptibly with the lace foundation, so that the effect is singularly light and graceful.

A unique black lace fan with sticks of amber has a bit of wildwood scenery painted on it, the colors being as soft and harmonious as the tinting of nature. Other black fans have scenes of peasant life from French villages and phases of court life during the First Empire are also depicted. Ladies in ball costume, gentlemen in fine raiment, lovers in picturesque attitudes, and Napoleon and Josephine at various stages of their career are repeated in infinite variety. Fans like these are objects of art.—New York Sun.

How to Manage a Man.

Nothing on earth fetches a man like a good dinner and a well-dressed wife presiding, says a lady contributor to a San Francisco paper. The husband who can look forward to such a state of things every day of his life will never tire of his home, and the wife who studies his comfort will have but little difficulty in managing him according to her will. Men are gregarious animals and will wander in spite of all allurements, but they are selfish enough to remain where they are the best treated, and by taking a little trouble for a year or two of married life the years that follow will, as a rule, find the husband always glad to go back to the pretty home where smiles and the dinner I spoke of await him. There are so many women who object to being "bossed," as they call it. My dear ladies, you can always boss if you take the trouble. By giving in you get your own way as you never would by fighting for it. And, after all, it is better to feel you respect your husband so much that to give in to him is not a difficulty. Nine men out of ten are manageable if you go the right way about it, and one great point is to act after marriage just as you did before. Argument and contradiction are vital enemies to married peace. Should you wish for anything particularly don't insist upon it after refusal. Some women are persistent and ask: "Why may I not? Why won't you do as I ask you?" and irritate the man. Rather bide your time and make an extra good dinner of his favorite dishes, put a bow on of the color he likes, make home and yourself sweeter than ever. You will get it sure, even if you have to wait. Also, when you want him to do any particular thing which you know will be for his good for heaven's sake do not say, "Do it." Rather drop a hint that you think so and so would be a good thing to do. Get him interested and then let the subject drop. I venture to say that in a short time that man will do precisely as you wished. He will never permit you to think that he has traded the least on your common sense.

Ugliest Statesman in the World.

Señor Canovas, the Prime Minister of Spain, rejoices, according to a New York Tribune contributor, in the nickname of "The Monster." From the purely physical point of view he merits the soubriquet, for he is without exception the "ugliest statesman of any prominence in the Old World. Short, squat, awkwardly built, a close-cropped, scrubby mustache failing to conceal his irregular and discolored teeth, coarse-featured and squinting violently, he adds to all these attributes an almost ungovernable temper and a most undisguised and unmitigated contempt for his fellow-creatures."

Canovas, it seems, began life as a subordinate railway employé; then he tried journalism as a profession, next he drifted into law, and then into politics. He has wonderful powers of oratory, which stand out preeminent in a country where all are eloquent, and his patriotism is described as "above reproach." The Prime Minister of Spain does not "hit it off" very well with the Queen Regent, owing, it is said, to the brusque and inconsiderate way in which he behaved toward her at the time of her husband's death.

Nor does the Premier stand high in the good graces of the little King. Entering the royal lad's presence some weeks ago, the Conservative leader addressed him as Bubi, the pet name used by his mother. The familiarity greatly offended the 8-year-old monarch, for, with an air of disdain, he exclaimed: "I am only Bubi for mamma, for you I am el Rey [the King]!"

Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

A great deal has been written and said lately about Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and much of it very wide of the mark. For instance, says the Gentlewoman, people declare that Mrs. Campbell delights in admiration and in notoriety, loves being lionized, and is never so happy as when surrounded by a crowd and set in the midst of a hedge of staring round eyes. The exact contrary is the fact. Mrs. Campbell loves privacy and retirement, and is one of those who will do anything for a quiet life—when she is off the stage.

She can seldom be persuaded to go to parties, and simply abhors being followed about, gazed at, and commented on. Indeed, her dislike of this sort of vulgarity is so great that if she is among the audience at a theater she often waits in her seat after the play is over until everyone has departed and then slips out unobserved. She is very domestic and loves her home and her children.

Then she is an accomplished musician, and a great reader, almost a bookworm—if a beautiful woman can ever be a bookworm. In order to gratify these tastes she spends much of her time within doors, and this fact accounts for her absence from many gatherings whereat celebrities disport themselves. Mrs. Campbell may occasionally be met with at the more important private views, or at concerts and small dinner parties.

The Novel of Religion.

I heard long ago of an enterprising tradesman who desired to have the Old Testament, at least, broken into a series of romances. By others, very likely much less pious men, no version of these narratives can be tolerated except the ancient original versions. Yet, many readers or h

HARD TO SEND FACTS.

SPANISH OFFICIALS PREVENT THE NEWS LEAVING CUBA.

All Dispatches Edited by Government Censors—All the East End of the Island at the Mercy of the Predatory Bands of Insurgents—Spanish Troops in Close Pursuit of Gen. Maceo, Who Threatens to Burn Large Towns—Prussian Diet Favors International Bimetallism.

Santiago, Cuba, May 11, via Nassau, May 14. [New York World Cable.]—It is almost impossible to get correct news of the revolution to the United States. Information sent out by mail and by telegraph is suppressed by government censors. From news brought here by men directly from the interior provinces it appears all the eastern end of the island, with the exception of garrisoned towns, is at the mercy of predatory bands of insurgents. They are prowling around within six miles of the City of Santiago, and the Spanish soldiers are afraid of them. The Village of Caney, only five miles from here, was attacked yesterday by a band of insurgents under the leadership of Victoriano Garcons. The inhabitants fled in terror.

The government troops are in close pursuit of Maceo, who is continually obliged to change his headquarters. Yesterday he camped on a coffee plantation in the mountains between here and Guantanamo. He managed to hold a consultation there with his First Lieutenants and the reports of nearly 6,000 armed followers. He assigned them to duty at different parts of the province, but retained 2,000 men to act under his personal direction. Recruits are coming in faster than he can provide arms for them.

Maceo threatens to burn the towns of San Louis, Songo, and Christi because the Spaniards are using them as a base of supplies. Maceo seems to be conducting his campaign in small towns along the lines of the railways. The inhabitants of these towns are pouring into Santiago, telling stories of apparently needless barbarity on the part of the insurgents. It is charged they compel people to abandon their homes regardless of friend or foe.

In these guerrilla skirmishes the Spaniards have met small losses so far. The soldiers are persistent in their efforts to put down the rebellion. Gen. Campos has arrived here from Puerto Principe and professes to be anxious about the condition of that province. He wants more troops. The insurgents have several armed bands in the field, and the situation for Spain looks critical.

Sickness is increasing among the Spanish soldiers sent here, who are not accustomed to the climate. Indications are at present the unfortunate islands will suffer much the same as in the ten year's war. Business is paralyzed. Laborers are deserting the plantations to join the insurgents. Gen. Campos, veteran soldier that he is, talks hopefully, and almost confidently. But he confines himself to generalities. He declares he has expectations of speedily ending the revolution, but it is apparent he is much disturbed about the gradually increasing forces of the people that are determined to overthrow him.

Madrid, May 14.—A dispatch from Havana says Col. Arizan, with a force of seventy cavalry, has defeated a band of insurgents numbering 200 men. The band of rebels commanded by Carlos Castillo has also been dispersed.

Cadiz, May 14.—Persons who have arrived here recently from Havana declare the campaign which is being directed by Campos will be briefer than generally expected. The military operations will be pushed during the rainy season.

Gibara, Cuba, May 14.—Last night forty-five Americans and 200 rifles were landed at Nip Bay from the yacht Corona. They are guaranteed all the plunder they can take. This is the sixth expedition that has landed from Southern States during the last two weeks.

COSTA RICANS NOT AIDING REBELS.

Minister at Washington Makes a Strong Denial—Quiet at Ecuador.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister here, has entered a strong denial of the report from Panama to the effect that his government has been giving assistance to the revolutionists in Colombia and has entered into a secret alliance with them. He says he has official information from his government to show it has been doing everything in its power to prevent any infringement of the neutrality law by the Colombian refugees or others.

The Ranger, which has arrived at Panama, from Esmeraldas, reports affairs tranquil at Ecuador. The Alert has sailed from San Juan del Sur to Panama. It is said at the Navy Department everything is now so quiet in Nicaragua that no trouble is feared and that the Alert could leave San Juan del Sur without jeopardizing American interests. Nothing has yet been heard from the Montgomery and the Nicaragua Canal Commission although it is presumed the ship has arrived at Greytown.

TALES OF ARMENIAN OUTRAGES TRUE.

Investigating Commission's Findings Move the Powers to Take Definite Action.

Constantinople, May 14.—The commission which has been investigating the atrocities in Armenia traversed the devastated villages and arrived at Jellygoozan, where 120 houses were found to have been burned. The people were sheltered in miserable huts and ample proof was found of the truth of the stories told regarding the massacre of Armenians, and the fact that their bodies were thrown in large numbers into a pit where the Turks endeavored to conceal their crime by pouring barrels of petroleum upon the bodies and setting fire to the oil. The flames, however, failed to consume the mass, and a stream was damned and diverted from its course in order to wash away the half-burned bodies. But even this failed to obliterate the terrible evidence against the Turks and the local authorities were compelled to remove the remains piecemeal.

As a result of the investigation and the reports of the delegates of the powers the latter have submitted notes to the Turkish Government impressing upon the Porte the necessity of promptly inaugurating a scheme for Armenian reforms which should include the appointment of Christian officials in Armenia, the powers to have the right to veto the appointments of the government. The notes of the delegates of the powers do not base their suggestions on the Sassoun outrages, but on the general unsatisfactory condition of Armenia.

ANYTHING TO OBTAIN THE BONUSES.

Extravagant Promises Made the Australians by the Pacific Cable Promoters.

Vancouver, B. C., May 14.—Mail advices by the steamer Miowera from Australia say the British cable scheme is booming there. Each of the colonies has agitators who are systematically enthusing the people. Large numbers of circulars and financial statements are being struck off. They are of a most plausible nature, tending to show that the cable would be a paying affair from the start, and if Great Britain, Australia, and Canada do not move quickly America would forestall them. Some of the colonies guarantee, besides a bonus, that trade equal to the entire trade now going over the Asiatic route will be sent by the Pacific route. In 1890 Australians cabled 827,288, and in 1891 1,275,101 words. They guarantee in the face of reduced rates that 1,150,000 words will be sent by the Pacific route, the receipts for which must be £116,631.

The feeling in favor of the Pacific cable is spreading, and not a colony in Australia will withhold a bonus.

TO CONSIDER THE CASE OF SELBORNE

Special Committee to Decide His Right to Sit in the Commons.

London, May 14.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the House of Commons today moved the appointment of a special committee to consider the question raised by the Earl of Selborne yesterday as to whether a peer of the realm can sit in the House of Commons after having succeeded to the House of Lords, or whether a peer of the realm can be elected to membership of the House of Commons.

The Conservative leader in the House of Commons, the Rt.-Hon. A. J. Balfour, seconded the motion and the Rt.-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Unionist leader, moved an amendment to the effect that the case of Sir James Morse Carmichael, member for the St. Rollo Division of Glasgow, a baronet, who claims several dormant Scotch peerages, be also considered.

The motion of Mr. Chamberlain was rejected and that of Sir William Vernon Harcourt was adopted by a vote of 330 to 143.

FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

Committee of the Prussian Diet Favors Use of Both Gold and Silver.

London, May 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says the committee appointed by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet to discuss the action of Count von Mirbach, the leader of the agrarians, favoring an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver, has accepted the motion by a vote of 10 to 4. Among the members of the committee are Freiherr von Manteuffel, Count von Frankenberg, and Count zu Dohna-Lauck for the bimetallists, and Dr. Koch of the Imperial Bank for the monometallists.

DENIES THERE WAS SUCH AGREEMENT.

British Foreign Office on the Alleged Sealing of Sealers' Implements.

London, May 14.—The Foreign Office, referring to the report that Great Britain has decided not to renew the agreement with the United States respecting the sealing up of arms and implements of sealing vessels, says there was practically no such agreement, but that the sealers were glad for their own protection to apply to the customs officials at the end of the season to seal-up their pelagic weapons.

POPE LEO RECALLS MGR. AGLIARDI.

Cause of the Cabinet Dissensions in Hungary Removed by the Vatican.

Buda-Pesth, May 14.—It is said Mgr. Agliardi, the Papal nuncio, whose speeches against the ecclesiastical bill caused much discussion, and which nearly brought about a Cabinet crisis, has been recalled, thus avoiding further political difficulties. It is said his recall will be regarded as an act of conciliation upon the part of the Pope.

MEXICO TO PUNISH TRAIN ROBBERS.

Bill Making the Crime a Capital Offense When Anyone Is Killed.

City of Mexico, May 14.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed the first reading of the bill against highway robbers and train robbers, making them liable to the death penalty when caught in the act, when the act causes death; in other cases, of delaying or damaging trains, robbing mails, cutting telegraph wires, or damaging other railroad materials, from five to twelve years' imprisonment.

NO INDEMNITY FOR THE PENINSULA.

Japan's Renunciation of the Manchurian Conquest Not Recompensed.

Shanghai, May 14.—It is announced at Pekin that the Japanese renounced their claim to the Liao Tung peninsula without demanding the payment of an increased amount of indemnity for so doing. It is added that the conduct of Japan in this matter is warmly praised.

It is feared the disbanding of the Chinese troops will cause disturbances.

TO EXCHANGE RATIFICATIONS TODAY

Amicable End of the Boundary Troubles Between Mexico and Guatemala.

City of Mexico, May 14.—Tomorrow at noon, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Minister Mariscal and Guatemalan Envoy de Leon will exchange ratifications of the settlement arranged between them. This is the end of the incident which at one time verged on a possibility of hostilities.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON BOND'S MISSION.

Newfoundland Confederation Scheme at the Mercy of the Canadians.

London, May 14.—A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Johns, N. F., says the government admits the scheme of confederation with Canada is hopeless unless Colonial Secretary Bond secures a reopening of the matter on his visit to Ottawa. Ex-Speaker Emerson goes to London immediately to negotiate a loan.

Execution of Algerian Bandits.

Algiers, May 14.—Arecki, the famous bandit chief, and five of his companions were executed today at Azaza. Five other members of the band were sentenced to terms of penal servitude.

Foreign Notes.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Corfu. No damage was done.

The steamer Teutonic arrived at Queenstown, the Britannia at Marseilles, and the Havel at Southampton.

Lady Hesketh, wife of Sir Thomas Hesketh and daughter of the late Senator Sharon, leaves England for New York today.

John R. Rogers, the theatrical manager, has obtained a decree of divorce nisi in London against his wife, Minnie Palmer, the actress.

Emperor William has accepted the resignation of Freiherr von der Goltz, the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the German navy. Admiral von Knorr succeeds Admiral von der Goltz.

The elections for Congressmen will be held in Peru June 2. The new Congress will elect a President. The withdrawal of Valcarsel and Caceres from the race leaves the field clear for Pierola.

Harry S. Wellcome of the great drug house of Burroughs & Wellcome gave an elaborate dinner at London last night in honor of Samuel Fairchild, President of the New York College of Pharmacy.

MEET AFTER 34 YEARS OF SEPARATION.

Fortunes of the War Part Two Brothers Who Again Embrace in This City.

Two brothers, whom the fortune of war separated thirty-four years ago, renewed acquaintance yesterday at the Federal Building and spent the day in fraternal amity. They were Capt. William Peck of San Francisco, Cal., and Matthew Peck, railroad postal clerk between Chicago, Cleveland, and New York. When Matthew Peck was 21 years old and William 17 in the spring of 1862, the elder brother thought his country needed his services and accordingly enlisted. The younger brother was fully as willing to fight for the Union, but was rejected on account of his youth. So he went to sea instead and his first voyage was from New York to San Francisco in a sailing vessel. Since then he has passed his life voyaging in the Pacific. Eastward of the Rockies he has never traveled till the present journey, though he had not lost all trace of his brother or of his mother. Matthew Peck first enlisted at Philadelphia in the Eighteenth National Guard, but after three months' service went into the First Connecticut Cavalry and saw plenty of actual service with that corps till the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, where he had the ill-luck to be captured. For twenty years he has been at his present employment as postal clerk and in that time has only missed one trip. The brothers have a mother aged 92 years living in the East whom they are now preparing to visit.

DESIRES TO RETURN TO A PRISON CELL.

Elijah Brown, an Escaped Convict, Wants to Serve Out His Term.

Seattle, Wash., May 14.—Elijah Brown, alias J. W. Howard, announced today that he was ready to return to the Kansas State Penitentiary, from which he escaped four years ago while serving a term for burglary. For some months he has been working here under his true name, Elijah Brown. He had been endeavoring to become a Christian, he said, but his past life stood as a barrier before him and he finally decided to make his identity known. He has joined the Salvation army.

WATCHING NEW YORK

GOTHAM THE MECCA FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Senator Elkins Proposes to Try to Win Tom Platt Over to the Support of Gen. Harrison—Little Prospect of Succeeding—Reed's Friends Worried by the Ex-President—Many Chicagoans Attend the Meeting of the Hotel-Men's Mutual Benefit Association.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—The coming to town of ex-President Harrison this week—he is expected here tomorrow—has set the political gossips talking. For a few weeks to come, it is suggested by prophets, New York will be the storm-center of national politics. Ex-Speaker Reed is in the city, and Senator Allison has been here nearly a week and left only the other day. Gen. J. S. Clarkson remained to represent the Iowa Senator's interests. Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is expected to reach here this evening or tomorrow, and it is said he will see ex-Senator Platt and endeavor to persuade him to support Gen. Harrison. Last week Col. A. L. Conger was East looking out for Gov. McKinley's fences, and incidentally spreading the report that Gen. Harrison was just as much a Presidential candidate as the Governor of Ohio. This was merely to call attention to the ex-President in order that the friends of the other aspirants might watch his movements.

One of Congressman Reed's friends from Massachusetts was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today, and this is what he asked several politicians: "Do you know what ex-President Harrison is coming to New York for tomorrow? O, yes. I know he is going to make a speech at a celebration in Newark Thursday, but it is strange how he manages to come to New York so often. He never fails to show up at the right time. Yes, I know Mr. Reed is here, but he is not working for the nomination. He is not the kind of a man to put forward his little finger to be nominated for the Presidency. Catch Tom Reed swinging around the circle with the Presidential bee buzzing in his ear. Naturally he will accept the nomination if it should be offered to him, and I believe it will be."

Another friend of Mr. Reed called attention to Clarkson's quiet work here in behalf of Senator Allison. He said the Iowa Senator's visit to Gotham last week was to look over the field and see whether he could rely upon any support from the Empire State. But he added that all the other candidates, Allison included, were somewhat jealous of ex-President Harrison, who managed to disclaim any aspirations while accepting all invitations to speak, and especially in the East.

The coming of Senator Elkins to win over the support of the Tiogan leader has not created any alarm because the supporters of Messrs. Reed, Allison, Morton, and McKinley know that the West Virginia Senator has undertaken a hopeless task. They say Mr. Platt will never support the ex-President as long as Mr. Reed and Gov. Morton are in the race. As a choice between Gov. McKinley and the ex-President they think he then might choose the latter, although it would go against the grain. Ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan every day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel holds an informal reception advocating Alger. He is the only one who thinks the ex-President is not a candidate and does not wish to be under any circumstances.

HOTEL-MEN MEET IN GOTHAM.

Many Chicagoans Take Part in the Proceedings of the Convention.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—The town was full of hotel-men today from all sections of the United States, met to attend the sixteenth annual convention of the Hotel-Men's Mutual Benefit Association. They got together at Delmonico's and spent the day transacting business. President E. A. Thayer of the Denver and Rio Grande Hotel company of Salida, Colo., presided. Mr. Thayer's address was filled with topics of interest to bonifaces. In the course of his remarks he said:

"As I look over this assembly of associates there are some faces I miss, but I am happy one in this respect. It is with sorrow members, and that the year has been a most happy one in this respect. It is with sorrow and deep regret that I speak of the death of our late brother, James W. Scott, who passed from this life in April last. Mr. Scott was looked upon as the father of our association, and I am told was the first man to suggest the formation of this organization. His name will ever have an honored place among us. Among the hotel-men of New York there is another genial face I shall not see, and I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying tribute to the memory of the late Herbert M. Kinsley."

The deaths among Western members for the year, in addition to those named, are: M. W. Hutchison and George A. Hubbard, Chicago; Willis A. Forbes, Des Moines, Ia.; and W. D. Storey, Waterloo, Ia.

The Treasurer's report showed the association had a balance on hand amounting to $6,080.70.

The report of the Board of Directors was made through F. W. Rice of Chicago. He showed the number of active and honorary members admitted during the year to be 225, making a total membership of the association of 1,196. It was voted that the sum to be paid upon the death of a member shall be $1,500 instead of $1,200 as heretofore. The following officers were elected:

President, Benjamin H. Yard; Secretary and Treasurer, Walter Barnes; Directors, C. W. Hilton, J. W. Rice, Jewett Wilcox, L. E. Howard, E. S. Pinney, F. J. Bohm, W. H. Worth, and G. D. Sherman, all of Chicago. The election of officers will be formally ratified at a meeting of the Board of Directors to be held in Chicago next Saturday.

The next meeting will be held in Los Angeles.

Among the prominent Chicagoans attending are William McCoy and family of McCoy's Hotel; Clemens Brinkman and wife of Burke's European Hotel; W. H. Worth of Worth's Hotel; Walter Barnes of the Victoria; A. B. Clerkin of the Union League club; L. E. Howard and family of the Transit House; Garry de M. Sherman of the Virginia; George A. Rook, Jewett Wilcox, H. S. Denison of the Chicago Beach Hotel; F. J. Bailey and wife of the Hotel Jackson; Alvin Hulbert of the Tremont and Great Northern Hotels; Dr. C. A. Williams and wife; J. Philbin and wife of the Revere House; and H. F. Mulligan and wife of the Leland Hotel.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CASE AGAIN.

Contest Over the Disposition of His Money Is Reopened.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—The controversy over the disposition of the millions left by Daniel B. Fayerweather was reopened today, the general term of the Supreme Court hearing argument upon the appeal from the decision of Justice Truax setting aside the deed of gift executed by the executors. Pending the contest of this will the executors, holding that they were carrying out the wishes of testator, executed a deed of gift under which they distributed the residue of the estate, amounting to $2,140,000, among thirty-three institutions, among them being the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. An action was begun against the executors in the Supreme Court by Amherst, Williams, Hamilton, and Dartmouth Colleges, and Rochester University, which were among the twenty direct beneficiaries under the will, and to all of whom $2,150,000 had been specifically bequeathed, to have the residue of the estate declared a trust in their favor, and to have the deed of gift set aside. Justice Truax in the Supreme Court in December last, decided both these claims in favor of the plaintiff. The deed of gift was declared void and the residue of the estate was declared to be held in trust for the five plaintiff colleges and the others named with them in the will. Those corporations, if Judge Truax's decision is upheld, will receive $5,150,000 instead of the original distribution to them of $2,150,000. Today the arguments were on questions of law in favor of reversing Judge Truax's decision. It is stated that in any event the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

DR. KERSHNER TAKES THE STAND.

Says He Did Not Refuse to Obey Orders—Progress of the Court-Martial.

New York, May 14.—Ex-Medical Director Bloodgood and Surgeon-General Tryon were witnesses before the Kershner court-martial at the navy-yard in Brooklyn today. A letter from Dr. Kershner to Surgeon Tryon which was marked "personal" was read. It was dated Kingston, Jamaica, April 7, 1895, and was in part as follows:

"My Dear Tryon: They had a hearing yesterday and I now send you a copy. I hope it will not get you into trouble, because it got into the paper. I can't tell you how I appreciate your affectionate friendship. It is about the only thing that has saved me from going overboard after what I have suffered—such vile, baseless, crazy words from a man who is unfitted for the place of Admiral. I don't go on deck for fear of seeing him."

Dr. Tryon said the accused had always borne an excellent reputation in the navy and he saw no reason why he should be removed.

Capt. Glass of the Cincinnati, President of the court of inquiry held on board the United States cruiser New York off Kingston, Jamaica, April 6, swore he administered the oath to Dr. Kershner and the doctor testified he had only sent a copy of the second indorsement to the Surgeon-General of the navy in a personal letter.

Dr. Kershner was then called to the stand. While off St. Lucia he believed that there was fever ashore and he persistently refused to allow any water from the shore to come on board. When the request for assistance came from the Nova Scotian bark the doctor, after hearing the description of the sick man, felt sure that he showed symptoms of yellow fever.

"When Capt. Evans spoke to me," said the witness, "I told him of the danger of either going myself or sending an assistant to the bark, fearing to bring contagion aboard. I did not refuse to go or send for a doctor. Capt. Evans saw Admiral Meade and told me that the Admiral had ordered assistance to be sent. I immediately sent Dr. Cook."

AFTER AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Brooklyn Widow Claims W. J. White Deceived and Robbed Her.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—Papers were prepared in Brooklyn today by District-Attorney Ridgeway for the extradition of W. J. White, an alleged bigamist, from Buchanan, Mich. Mrs. Nancy E. Tomlinson of Ansonia, L. I., has spent nearly $5,000 in the last eighteen months to bring White to justice. She secured his indictment for bigamy by the grand jury of Kings County last fall. She expects to have him indicted for grand larceny. She says he wheedled her out of $12,500 and deserted her two days after the marriage ceremony. She proposes to bring all the Mrs. Whites to Brooklyn, paying their expenses from Glasgow, Chicago, and Ohio, and from the ends of the earth if need be. White and a woman who registered as his sister at a hotel in Buchanan were arrested yesterday and will be brought to Brooklyn.

White's career in this country began in 1884, when he went to Brooklyn from Glasgow, Scotland. He was married in Ireland fourteen years ago, and has a son 12 years old. His first wife returned to her father's house in Ireland, where she now is. White went to Michigan in 1888. In Chicago he met Ida Parker and married her. She says he took $500 she had in bank. He deserted her after a few days and in an Ohio town met Rose Ringoles, daughter of a physician, of whom he secured $700 the day of the wedding and fled. White took a voyage, and when he returned from Scotland Agnes Armstrong Malcom came with him as his bride. They lived in Brooklyn. He met Mrs. Tomlinson in 1892. Before their marriage White got $2,500 from the widow to start the new Occidental Hotel at Ypsilanti, Mich. Mrs. Tomlinson gave White various large sums of money. She is willing to lose all her money for the satisfaction of sending White to Sing Sing.

PASSES THE ASSEMBLY EASILY.

Greater New York Bill Goes Through 80 to 31—Police Bill Killed.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—The greater New York bill, advanced a step nearer the Governor today when the Assembly passed it by a vote of 80 to 31. The fight over the measure was all onesided, the only opposition of any consequence coming from five of the Brooklyn delegation. For some reason best known to himself T. C. Platt has become a very ardent advocate of the greater New York bill, and he has his representatives on the ground constantly urging its passage. It was the Platt policy to kill the referendum clause, and this was accomplished by a vote of 69 to 43. This clause provided for the reference of the question to the electors for approval or disapproval at the general election next November. The bill itself was then passed without amendment.

Meanwhile action was taken in the State Senate on the greater New York bill voted down last Saturday and then reconsidered and laid on the table. The bill was taken up, but before any action could be taken its introducter, Senator Lexow, asked it be laid aside. This was done. Before this, however, the police reorganization bill had been killed by a tie vote of 16. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table. It is claimed now that enough Senators have reconsidered their former vote on the greater New York bill to assure its passage in the Senate if Senator Lexow thinks to call it up before adjournment.

WESTERNERS BOUND FOR EUROPE.

List of Passengers Who Will Sail from New York Today.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—Among the passengers who will sail for Europe tomorrow on the White Star liner Britannic are:

A. B. Paterson, Chicago; H. Forester, Chicago; Capt. John Green Balance, Peoria, Ill.; Miss Grace Merrill, Miss Mabel Brigham, Mrs. Anna H. Sheldon, Miss Ella Gernon, Milwaukee, Wis.

By the American line steamer Berlin will go:

Mr. J. M. Douglas, Miss Brosse, Mr. C. J. Milne, Mrs. Ella Lamberson, Mr. Per Larson, Mr. F. X. Clark, Miss Annie Bayley, Mrs. Ellen Eddison, Miss Dorothy Eddison, Mr. L. Brown, Mrs. B. Kopfle, Mrs. James Charnley, Mr. E. Tallin, Mrs. Milne, Mr. E. J. Harris, Mrs. Larson, Mrs. Clark, Miss Gertrude Bayley, Miss W. Eddison, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. Albert Reistman, Master John Kopfle, Miss Martha G. Week, Mrs. Taffin, Miss Louise Reed, Mr. S. Milton, Master Fred Larson, Mrs. Eliza Bayley, Miss Ballard, Master W. Eddison, Miss Vera Sharp, Mr. Leopold Kopfle, Mrs. Catherine Keller.

By the Red Star line steamship Waesland the following will sail;

Mr. C. Pfeiffer, Miss L. Grieshober, Mr. William Schobinger, Miss Eugene Schobinger, Mr. E. Heinzerlinz, Mr. Ludwig Schuen, Miss Louise Tschudin, Mrs. Pfeiffer, Mr. J. J. Schobinger, Mr. George Schobinger, Mr. A. Friederich, Mr. J. Gutschow, Mrs. Schuen, Mr. Emil Thiele, Miss Louise Pfeiffer, Mrs. Schobinger, Miss Elsie Schobinger, Mr. C. Matthiesen, Mr. M. Matthiesen, Mr. J. J. Uehlinger, Mrs. Thiele.

DON'T LIKE SADIE'S NEW PLAY.

"The Passport" Not Received with Much Favor in New York.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—Miss Sadie Martinot returned to town tonight with a new play and an official husband. The husband is the well-known low comedian, Max Figman, and the play a joint effort of Messrs. B. C. Stephenson and William Yardley, called "The Passport." The Bijou Theater had the pleasure of giving shelter to the actress, her husband, and her play. Considering the season, the audience which attended the interpretation of "The Passport" was both large and encouraging. Although "The Passport," on the whole, is poor stuff, it is redeemed by a few really comic scenes and some fair acting.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Frederick MacMonnies, the Sculptor, Is to Attempt an Innovation.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, is to furnish several bronze statues for the Memorial Arch that stands at the Prospect Park entrance, Brooklyn. These will include a quadriga to surmount the arch and a bronze emblem of war. The side statues of the arch are something out of the ordinary line of statuary. The two side figures, which represent the great war President, Abraham Lincoln, and his General, U. S. Grant, are on horseback. This is the first time any artist has ever attempted to represent the martyred Lincoln in an equestrian statue.

Board of Erin Meets.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians (Board of Erin) was opened in Tammany Hall. There were present 250 delegates, representing Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Colorado, Ohio, Iowa, Texas, Maryland, West Chester, Kings, and Queens Counties, and Pennsylvania.

Commissioner Wright on Chicago's Strike.

United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, who has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, referring to the recent strike in Chicago, which resulted in violence, said: "I do not think that the labor troubles there will be of any great duration or proportion. Of course I don't want to talk of the causes or who is right and who is wrong, but from my own observations I think that the Chicago trouble will be speedily adjusted."

Gotham Gleanings.

Lady Henry Somerset has decided to establish in London a woman's rescue home, similar to the Florence Nightingale Mission in Bleecker street, New York.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore visited City Treasurer John D. Kiely in Brooklyn and left for Boston to participate in the jubilee celebration in honor of Archbishop Williams.

BOMBS FOR TOM REED

PORTLAND, ME., POLICEMAN MAKES A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Glass Tubes Filled with What Is Thought to Be Nitro-Glycerine Found in the Street Addressed to the Well-Known Republican and to the Mayor of the City—Mysterious Cipher Accompanies the Bulbs—Some People Affect to Believe It a Practical Joke.

Portland, Me., May 14.—[Special.]—The Portland police are puzzled over a find which Policeman McCormick made on High street this morning. In an envelope which attracted his attention he found a wad of cotton-batting and rolled nicely in the cotton four glass bulbs containing a yellow fluid. With the bulbs were found a screed written in mysterious characters, some of which resembled the signs of the Zodiac. At the end of the screed were the words "M. Baxter" and "M. Reed," each followed by dates which seemed to be written in French, as the abbreviation "fev" is quite plain. The whole is signed by a name which resembles "Morrise L. Morsrow." The "M. Baxter" is supposed to mean Monsieur Baxter and to refer to James P. Baxter, Mayor of Portland. The "M. Reed" is supposed to refer to Thomas B. Reed.

The little bulbs are made of glass about a quarter of an inch in diameter. In shape they are such as would be obtained by breaking off the bulb of a thermometer, leaving about two inches of the stem attached. The amount of liquid in the largest is about a thimbleful. The bulbs are sealed, evidently by some one familiar with the use of a glass tube and alcohol lamp.

Chemists in this city say the fluid resembles nitro glycerine, but so far no test has been tried. It is thought tomorrow one of the bulbs may be broken to see if the fluid explodes under concussion. At present the police are handling the bulbs cautiously. Experts in the use of nitro glycerine say if the fluid is really that explosive one of the bulbs thrown to the sidewalk and exploded at a man's feet would probably kill him. The appearance of the bulb has led to the suspicion some anarchistic cranks might have had some plan for harming Mr. Reed and Mayor Baxter. Mr. Reed is out of town and has been for several days. Mayor Baxter, who is here, is inclined to a serious view of the matter. The police do not know whether to regard the matter as a practical joke or not. A glass blower has been in town for several days, but an investigation made this evening shows he did not, so far as those employing him know, make any trinkets with fluid in them. His creations were much more fragile than the bulbs. Any one, however, tolerably familiar with the melting of glass in an alcohol flame might have made the bulbs.

There seems to be little doubt the screed is written in cypher. At first sight its characters somewhat resemble Greek, but all the linguists in Portland have failed to find a clew to it. Near the signature is a curious sign consisting of an ellipse standing with its longest diameter vertical. Within the ellipse are three figures. A circle with six rays which might represent the sun; a triangle resting upon its base; and a figure like a letter U or an inverted derby hat. The three symbols are placed from top to bottom within the ellipse in the order named. This figure seems to be the seal of the Anarchist, or the principal joker who wrote the screed.

The general idea in Portland seems to be the whole affair is a joke; but the glass bulbs are regarded with proper reverence by all who inspect them. The place where the envelope was found was near the junction of Deering and High streets. On Deering street are the residences of both Mr. Reed and Mayor Baxter. They are a considerable distance from High street, however.

POSTMASTER HESING HAS A PERMIT.

He Is Not Losing Any Sleep Over "Bath-House John's" Council Order.

Postmaster Hesing is not losing any sleep on account of the order which "Bath-house" John Coughlin got through the Council Monday night prohibiting the running of the new mail cars on the street railways. On the contrary he makes it the occasion of incessant laughter. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday he said, between laughs:

"Bath-house John" is one of my best friends. He is from the First Ward and I am one of his constituents. He is a statesman whom I consult on every important occasion. It is impossible therefore that he could have intended to embarrass me any. It think it probable he was only posing for the contemplation of Mr. Yerkes. Even so, he seems to have labored under a misapprehension. He evidently thought I intended to ignore the City Council and run the cars without authority. But I understand perfectly well that the street car companies cannot haul freight under their present franchises and that the United States cannot authorize them to do so without the consent of the City Council. But, you see, I secured long ago the following permit from the Commissioner of Public Works for an experimental use of these cars:

Chicago, May 1.—Upon the application of the Hon. Washington Hesing, Postmaster at Chicago, permission and authority are hereby given to run a postal car on the line of street railway operated by the West Chicago street railroad company for the purposes of an experimental test of said car for the rapid distribution and delivery of mail matter.

This permission and authority are granted for the period of ninety days from the date hereof, and subject to the consent of the West Chicago street railroad company.

This permit is revocable by the Commissioner of Public Works at any time for cause.

W. D. KENT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

The West Chicago street railroad company hereby assents to the use of its railway tracks for the purpose and for the period of time above designated. CHARLES T. YERKES, President.

Now, there can be no doubt of the authority of the Commissioner to grant this permit; and before it runs out I mean to apply to the Council for a change in the charter of the companies legalizing the cars permanently. In the meanwhile I called upon the Mayor this afternoon to ask him to veto Coughlin's order if necessary. But he said with a laugh and he did not know such an order passed the Council; that it was a good joke; and that, of course, it could not invalidate Commissioner Kent's permit. I think he would veto it if there was any use in it, but it is not worth it.

Coughlin's preamble sets out that the new car service is intended to reduce the pay of the conductors and drivers, and to throw around the companies the protection of the United States Government in time of strikes. I am sure I have had nothing of the kind in mind, and though the carrying of the mail would bring the cable trains under the protection of the Government, I am unable to see how it will reduce wages or work any profit to the company. On the contrary there will be three new workmen employed for every mail car used, and the rate of pay offered the company is not as much as it now receives in the fares of the letter-cariers who will be superseded. It is a great pity, therefore, for anyone to throw a straw in the way of this improvement, which is already in successful use in the large cities of the East.

The new postal collection carts which were described in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago go into use this morning. They are designed for use only outside the central district, bounded by Indiana and Sixteenth streets and Halsted street and the lake. Each cart will run eight hours every day and will use two horses, each of which will work only four hours a day. Each collector is allowed $500 out of which to pay for the cart, to keep it in repair, and to subsist his two horses for one year. There are to be fifty-seven of the carts, but the supply for a few days will be ten short. They will do the work of 105 foot collectors, and will therefore throw forty-eight of them temporarily out of a job. The men dropped will be the forty-eight who were last engaged. They will for a while make more money than ever, as they will be the substitutes for the carriers, who are soon to take their vacation. These carriers get double the pay of beginners and the substitutes get the pay of the men whose places they take.

DEATH OF JOHN BARNES.

General Agent of the Hartford Life Insurance Company Passes Away.

John Barnes, general agent for the Hartford Life Insurance company, died yesterday morning of paralysis of the brain at his home, No. 1351 North Clark street. Mr. Barnes came to Chicago in 1876 and entered the employ of the Hartford Life Insurance company. For five years he was soliciting agent and then was promoted to the general agency. He leaves a widow and three children, William, Burdett C., and Fannie Barnes. The funeral services will be held this afternoon, the Rev. T. G. Milsted officiating. The interment will be at Graceland Cemetery.

Mrs. Susan Brooks.

Funeral services were held at the family home, No. 2300 Indiana avenue, yesterday morning in memory of Mrs. Susan Brooks, wife of Frank H. Brooks. The Rev. John Roads, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, officiated. The pallbearers were Mr. Brooks' newspaper associates. The remains were taken to Kenosha for burial.

INDIANA MINERS DO NOT WANT A STRIKE

Believe It Could Not Maintain the Price Demanded—General Labor Notes.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The delegate convention of Indiana miners this morning answered two of the questions National President Penna has put to the miners of West Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois at the request of Ohio miners, and Penna was present to receive the answer. The first was they did not believe a suspension of mining in the several States could be made sufficiently general to be effective in maintaining the price demanded, and that they do not favor calling a convention with a view to such suspension. The third question, if they favor a convention without reference to such suspension, they left unanswered until after the joint conference with the operators tonight. Penna explained the Ohio men thought the general suspension policy should be pursued, and he consented to call the convention if a majority of the States should ask for it. The convention was unanimously opposed to signing a scale for less than the 60-cent rate of last year, and the conference this evening began with the understanding the men would consent to nothing less than a four or five month's contract at that rate.

The joint conference adjourned without reaching an agreement. The miners were willing to enter into a temporary agreement at the old scale, but the operators would not consent to it.

Leadville, Colo., May 14.—[Special.]—One hundred and fifty men working on a pipe line for the Leadville Water and Power company struck for $2.25 a day today. They have been receiving $1.75. Fifty men remained at work, but were intimidated by strikers and returned to camp after two of their number were hit with rocks. The Sheriff at once notified the men that all who wished to return to work would be protected by him. Fifty-five men returned to work and all is quiet.

Sheboygan, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—The big strike here will probably end tomorrow morning. The following firms have concluded to start up at 7 o'clock: Phœnix Chair company, Sheboygan Chair company, Crocker Chair company, Mattoon Manufacturing company, American Manufacturing company, Gaon Toy company. A large portion of the strikers have been out only from sympathy. The strike has lasted fifteen days and has been the largest and longest ever experienced in Sheboygan.

Labor Notes.

The striking fitters of the Columbia Spring company, Cleveland, O., have resumed work.

The International Association of Machinists will have its headquarters in Chicago in the Monon Building.

Mass-meetings of the miners in the Massillon, O., district will be held today to act upon the suggestion of State President Ratchford that all the Massillon miners stand by the Columbus agreement rather than attempt to take independent action.

DECLARE HE USED HYPNOTIC POWER.

Attorneys for Mrs. Snell's Defense Lay the Blame on Wiggins.

Canton, O., May 14.—[Special.]—The Snell case now on trial is based on an attempt to murder William A. Mackey. His mother-in-law, Sarah Snell, James Wiggins, and Dr. W. Br

COLONY IS A WINNER.

SPOFFORD ORGANIZATION WILL KEEP THE WHITINGS' CHILDREN.

Judge Kohlsaat Holds That Mrs. Regina Lingle Has Not Shown That the Jerusalem "Overcomers" Keep a Place Not Suited for the Education of the Boy and Girl—However, He Has His Opinion of the Institution—Final Testimony Given—Other Local News.

Judge Kohlsaat yesterday, after an all day hearing, dismissed the petition filed by Mrs. Regina Lingle to remove her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Whiting, as guardian of her own children. Mrs. Whiting is a prominent member of the "American" colony in Jerusalem, and the fight was made for the removal of her children from her upon the charge that the colony was not exactly the proper place for the education of young people. The children, Ruth and John, are 14 and 12 years of age respectively, and have lived in the colony a number of years. A strong legal fight was made by attorneys Luther Laflin Mills and Sydney Gorham, representing Mrs. Whiting, and Attorney Palmer, for Mrs. Lingle. Judge Kohlsaat said from the evidence there was nothing to warrant the taking of the children from their mother. While he might not agree with the religious beliefs of the colony and might have his own opinion about them, there was nothing to show that anything immoral had taken place or any occurrence happened to dwarf the minds of the children. Anything short of this he could not consider, and he was obliged to travel on the preponderance of testimony. Judge Kohlsaat added that in these cases the responsibility on the court was great. The court suggested that perhaps it would be better if the children were allowed a higher education, but left that with Mrs. Whiting to arrange. He averred that if he parted the children from their mother, it would bring much sorrow and anguish in the future to the entire family. He suggested that some arrangement be made by which the children could have the benefit of the tortune left them by their grandmother, so as to complete their education.

The evidence of the girl, Annie Aiken, upon the petition, which was commenced at the last hearing, was concluded yesterday. Miss Aiken lived with the colony for a number of years, but left it, as she says, because she had witnessed acts of an immoral character. She said she had no spite against the colony, but had had a terrible experience, and had seen many homes broken up because of the existence of the "Overcomers." On cross-examination Miss Aiken admitted that the colony had been good in many ways, had nursed the sick, and had done many good works for the people of Jerusalem.

The deposition of Selah Merrill, ex-United States Consul to Jerusalem, was read. Mr. Merrill now lives at Andover, Mass. He says Mrs. Spafford's influence over the colonists is almost hypnotic. The colony's reputation was discreditable and it obtained goods under false pretenses, under the pretext that it was to receive money from America. Mr. Merrill also said the colonists lived together in a manner that would indicate suspicion; but he could not say that the relations between the sexes was absolutely improper. He said that their manner of living without doing actual work was "disgraceful and criminal."

On behalf of the colony the deposition of George F. Wanty was read. Mr. Wanty is a lawyer in Grand Rapids, Mich., and a member of the Episcopal Church. He testified that in March, 1894, he visited Jerusalem. He concluded his deposition as follows:

It was the unanimous verdict of our party that this colony was doing the best missionary work of any that we saw while in the East. No one in Jerusalem questioned their uprightness of character or their modesty. They were humane to a degree. To a large portion of the community in Jerusalem they acted as arbitrators.

Anton G. Hodenpyl, also of Grand Rapids, Mich., said his observation showed him that the mode of life of the "Americans" was charming and was so marked that he marveled that such a community could exist. The children, John and Ruth Whiting, Mr. Hodenpyl said, were perfect illustrations of the care and love of their mother, and their education was far beyond many children of more mature age.

Daniel K. Frearsons and his wife visited Jerusalem in 1890. They staid there ten days. During that time he said that he paid particular attention to and made inquiries about the American colony, as he was desirous of knowing its exact status. He said that he went to visit Selah Merrill, the then Consul, but that individual was evidently prejudiced, although the only thing the latter urged against them was that they did not believe in the divinity of Christ. In all his extensive inquiries Mr. Pearsons said that only two people spoke in any wise critical of the colony, one being Merrill and the other an Englishman at the hotel, who afterwards admitted to the witness that he did not know anything about the home life of the colony.

Mrs. Anna Spafford denied that she was the leader of the colony. She said she was not a prophet, except to the extent that she told the other members what she believed God had revealed to her. Mrs. Spafford said the cause of Annie Aiken leaving the colony was a love affair.

Miss Bertha Spafford told of the education she had received in the colony. She is 17 years of age and can speak German, Arabic, and French. The two Whiting children made interesting witnesses. Both of them declared that they were happy in the colony and would be unhappy anywhere else.

There were several other witnesses for the colonists.

COWIE AND THE CELESTIALS GUILTY.

They Are Convicted on the First Count in the Conspiracy Indictment.

Frederick G. Cowie, Ah Lee, and Chin Fin were convicted of conspiracy to secure the indictment of Ah Hong and Hong Sling by a jury in Judge Burke's court yesterday afternoon. This was the first count in the indictment and is a misdemeanor. Under the conviction the court will fix the punishment. This can be one year in the county jail or a fine of $500, or both. The imprisonment and fine mentioned are the limit. The Judge in his discretion can fix the sentence both as to fine and imprisonment at a lesser amount and a shorter term of service.

The second count in the indictment charged the accused with conspiracy to extort from Hong Sling and Ah Hong a large sum of money. The evidence did not sustain this.

Cowie gave notice of a motion for a new trial, which will be argued next Saturday. Judge Burke allowed Cowie to remain at liberty on the bond he gave when indicted. Chin Fin and Ah Lee were remanded to the County Jail.

During the trial Cowie acted as his own attorney. Chin Fin and Ah Lee were represented by counsel. Edward E. Gray appeared for Hong Sling and Ah Hong. The charges against the men were conspiracy to obtain an indictment against Ah Hong and Hong Sling, two Chinese merchants, charging them with committing arson by burning their store in State street, and also of attempting to extort money from the accused merchants not to appear against them. Hong Sling and Ah Hong were acquitted when brought to trial before Judge Tuley and their prosecutors were arrested. Cowie at the time posed as a fire inspector in the interest of fire insurance companies. He said last night that he would make a strong effort to obtain a new trial.

GAS CAUSED THE BIG EXPLOSION.

Inspector Conway Reports on the Sherman Street Fatality—Verdict Blames No One.

Fire Inspector Conway has investigated the natural gas explosion at No. 10 Sherman street and yesterday made his report to Chief Swenie. He says the explosion was due to the escape of natural gas from the burners of the range used in the restaurant.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Inspector Conway, "how that explosion occurred. There were sixteen burners connected with the range. Over the main portion of the range was a hood used to conduct odors up the flue. This would also catch the escaping gas. But to the left of the range was an extepsion not covered and the cocks used in turning the natural gas off and on were the ordinary kind that turn both ways and, if carelessly handled, the gas would be turned on again after having been turned out. The fittings and service pipes all remain in good condition. The gas could only emanate from the burners. After a time this gas reached the kerosene lamps and the explosion followed. Somebody left those burners open, that is all there is to it."

The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Peter Range, Frank Bouci, Alexander de Sunke, and Leon Morrell in the explosion was held yesterday by Deputy Coroner Buckley. The testimony of Hartman Happell, the barkeeper on the ground floor, was to the effect that he closed his place of business the night before, leaving two oil lamps burning. The opinion of Fire Marshal Horan was that the cause of the explosion was a leakage of natural gas, which became ignited from the oil lamps. The jury returned a verdict that the cause of the deaths was: "From shocks and burns received in a fire in the house known as No. 10 Sherman street May 11, 1895."

The verdict placed responsibility for the accident upon no one.

VERA AVA IS BEHIND THE BARS.

Miss Love Charges Her with Threats to Kill and Larceny as Bailee.

Mrs. William J. McGowan, formerly Vera Ava, alias Diss de Bar, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Miss Phœbe Love, No. 148 East Chicago avenue, on charges of making threats to kill and larceny as bailee. She is locked up at the Harrison Street Station and will be given a hearing before Justice Bradwell this morning. Miss Love came to Chicago last year from Beloit, Wis., and intended to take a course of music lessons. She, with her father, took rooms at No. 301 West Harrison street, and soon after Diss de Bar came into her home. She was continually bewailing her fate and said she was being persecuted. Two months ago Miss Love engaged a flat at No. 6 Park row, and Vera was taken along to the South Side residence. Miss Love says her guest assumed control and did as she pleased. Two weeks ago when Miss Love returned to her home after visiting friends she found the doors barricaded. Repeated knockings at the door brought Vera Ava to a window on the second floor. The woman informed Miss Love that she could not enter the house, as she had sole possession. She, it is said, threatened to kill Miss Love if she attempted to force an entrance. This proved more than Miss Love could stand, and yesterday she secured warrants charging Vera Ava with making threats to kill and larceny as bailee.

WINDOW-SMASHERS FACE THE MUSIC.

Five Glass-Breakers Have Their Day in Court.

Smashers of glass had their day in court yesterday. There were five of them. Four broke glass Monday. The other smashed his window six weeks ago.

William Brabek was told Monday night to keep quiet in a saloon at No. 67 Randolph street. He didn't have to, and to prove that he didn't he pitched a pop bottle through a pane of glass. Justice Foster held him to the grand jury.

John Miller was told he couldn't enter the saloon at No. 5 North Clark street. He got angry and threw a stone through the window glass. He was held to the Criminal Court.

Alfred Dewar is accused of having heaved a large stone through the window at No. 116 Custom-House place. He will be attended to by the grand jury.

Peter Ulrich thought a rock wasn't good enough for his window-smashing, so he fired a shot from a revolver through a pane of glass in a West Madison street saloon window. He was fined $25.

One hour's imprisonment in the County Jail was the sentence meted out to Frank Enright by Judge Neely. He threw a pop bottle through a saloon window at No. 834 Armour avenue six weeks ago.

Prize-Fight Under Policemen's Noses.

Two Stock-Yards pugilists, William McGregor and Sam Platt, fought to a finish Monday night near Hickey's summer garden, Garfield boulevard and Ashland avenue, while nearly a dozen of Inspector Hunt's men were watching for a gang of expert safe blowers almost across the street from where the fight was taking place. The fight was witnessed by about fifty persons and was hot while it lasted. In the thirteenth round and again in the twenty-fourth round a cry of police was raised, but they failed to appear and the battle was resumed. In the twenty-ninth and last round, when Platt was beaten badly, his seconds threw up the sponge and McGregor was declared the winner.

Alleged Ream Burglars on Trial.

Clarence White and William Smith are on trial before Judge Neely charged with burglary. The accused, both young, smooth-faced, and boyish looking, are charged with breaking into the residence of Norman B. Ream, No. 1901 Prairie avenue, April 6. They are charged with stealing $4,000 worth of diamonds, jewelry, seal skins, and furs belonging to Mr. Ream and his wife. A neck scarf that is said to have belonged to Mr. Ream was found at No. 58 Carpenter street in a room occupied by White and Smith and led to their arrest. Each of the accused will try to establish an alibi. The trial will be resumed this morning.

Ask for a Legal Opinion.

Ald. O'Neill, who with Representative Alexander J. Jones and Ald. Chadwick constitutes a committee created by the Council Monday night to cause the forfeiture of the rights of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to maintain its tracks between South Chicago and Brookdale, said yesterday he had asked Corporation Counsel Beale for advice as to how to proceed. It seems the tracks are in Seipp avenue and are used for storing freight cars, and no attention is paid to orders to plank the street intersections and put up electric lights.

Memorial Day Parade Feature.

Memorial day parade in Chicago will be memorable for many reasons aside from the reunion of the blue and the gray in decorating the monument to the Confederate dead at Oakwoods. One of the original features of the parade will be the participation of women who are descended from colonial and revolutionary sires.

Local Snap Shots.

Owing to the cold weather the Chutes at Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue will not be opened until May 29.

The ordination of George William Wright to the Presbytery Ministry took place at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church last evening.

While in operation yesterday an accident resulted to the Van Buren street bridge by two pillar blocks breaking. It will take several weeks to repair the damage.

Detectiver Flaherty and McCaffrey of the Central Station yesterday arrested William Preston and Maud Harrington on charges of shoplifting. They were nabbed at the Fair.

The Old Hickory Distilling company, which has an office in the Tacoma Building, made an assignment yesterday. The assignee is Oscar Hebel. The assets are $8,000 and the liabilities $4,000.

John Carey, William Roach, and William Magee will be arraigned today before Judge Burke, charged with the murder of Policeman Edward Duddles of the Larrabee Street Police Station.

E. J. Seider, No. 705 Larrabee street, says he did not try to kill himself by jumping into the lake last Thursday, as reported at the time. He fell into the lake accidentally, he says, and was not intoxicated.

Daniel W. Mead delivered a lecture last night to the Society of Western Engineers at the Armour Institute on the De Kalb municipal electrical pumping plant. The lecture was illustrated by lantern views.

The man who was found hanging in a tree twenty feet from the ground in Jefferson avenue, near Seventieth street, Monday, was identified yesterday as Ferdinand W. Raber, a laborer, who lived at No. 7017 Kimbark avenue.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weber, 75 years old, No. 1223 Roscoe street, was run over and instantly killed by a northbound passenger train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at the Racine avenue crossing yesterday at 4:30 p. m. Her body was taken to her home.

John Sampson, alias Maj. Sampson, will be arraigned for trial on a charge of the murder of Gus Colliander before Judge Tuthill today. As his Honor now has the Schneider murder trial before him the charge against Sampson will be continued to next term of court.

At the annual meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association last night at No. 19 Dearborn avenue E. Smith, D. H. Curtiss, J. A. Kenney, and J. Swenie were elected trustees for five years, and M. Loyal trustee for one year in place of Anton Berg, who is dead. Last year the receipts of the association were $12,226, and its payments $6,549. Its assets are $44,065.

William A. Hoshor was arraigned before Judge Neely yesterday charged with embezzlement and conspiracy. He pleaded not guilty and was handed a voluminous indictment. The document contains 447 pages of type-written and pen-written matter. It embraces copies of all the documents which Hoshor is said to have stolen from the West Chicago Street railroad company of which he was once claim agent.

The West Park Board yesterday afternoon awarded to the Barber Asphalt company the contract for making repairs on Ashland boulevard, the bid of the company being $15 for each set tom. A resolution introduced by Commissioner Meil fixing the wages for common labor at 15 cents for each hour was passed, to take effect May 15. Upon recommendation the board ordered the employment of a man to attend to the boulevard lamps.

TAKE FIRST TRICK.

WAREHOUSEMEN ARE AHEAD OF THE BOARD OF TRADE MEN.

Senator Leeper's Bill, Prohibiting Elevator Men Dealing in Grain, Is Finally Amended to Make Their Dealing in Grain Legal, and Passed by the Senate—Board of Trade Discusses the Matter and Memorializes the House at Springfield in Opposition to the Measure.

Members of the Directory of the Board of Trade have been persistently fighting the warehousemen for months. The point at issue has been the right of public elevator proprietors to deal in grain handled through their houses. The warehousemen claim to have the right to deal in grain, while the receivers and shippers insist that it is at least against public policy for the elevator men, while acting as public custodians of grain, to buy and sell the grain stored in their houses. The anti-elevator people after some difficulty secured an opinion from Chairman Cantrell of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission sustaining their position and backed this up later with an opinion from Attorney-General Moloney. During the recent hearing of the cases against the elevator people for revocation of licenses the efforts of the prosecution were mainly directed to show that the public warehousemen had been buyers and sellers of grain on a wholesale scale.

Meanwhile the Committee on Legislation of the Board of Trade has been watching Springfield. This committee, of which W. H. Beebe is Chairman and H. F. Dousman, E. B. Baldwin, James Hayde, F. G. Logan, and F. B. Schmidt, members, presented a report on the proposed legislation at the directors' meeting yesterday.

Senator Leeper of Cass County introduced, Feb. 8 Senate Bill No. 160, which contained, among other provisions, the following:

No warehouseman of class A shall, either directly or indirectly, deal in or handle in or through said warehouse any grain for himself or for any one acting for him.

It is said no member of the Board of Trade had anything to do with the introduction of the bill, but it represented the desires of a majority of the board members. In due time this bill was reported back by the Judiciary committee and its passage recommended. April 26 the bill was called up and read a second time, amended, and made a special order for Tuesday, April 30, when it was passed.

As amended it reads as follows:

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the proprietor, lessee, or manager of a public warehouse of Class A from storing in any such warehouse owned, leased, or managed by him grain of his own, and handling the same therein, nor from purchasing warehouse receipts representing grain stored in such warehouse; but if any such proprietor, lessee, or manager storing grain of his own in such warehouse shall, either in receiving grain or handling the same, in any manner discriminate in favor of himself as against any other owner of grain stored in such warehouse, he shall be subject to double the penalties named in this act relating to discriminations.

The elevator men allege that the section relating to penalties ought to satisfy the public as to their intentions regarding the careful and honest handling of grain, and assert the farmers of the State will favor legalizing the trading in grain by the elevator men as tending to give a competing and broad market for products.

What the Law Will Do.

Of the proposed law the report of the Board's Committee on Legislation says:

It is not to be believed the Legislature of this State will, deliberately and knowingly, turn over to the half dozen elevator proprietors of Chicago the grain business of this city and the West; yet this is precisely what the result will be if this bill becomes a law, and that this is what was intended a little recent history will show. May 3, three days after this bill passed the Senate, the Illinois Central railroad issued a notice to its agents that there was ample room in its elevators in Chicago for all the grain coming here, and forbidding them to receive grain for shipment and consigned anywhere else in Chicago except to their regular elevators. If the Illinois Central road, in connection with the three or four elevators, can put this curb and limit on the grain tributary to its line every railroad here can do the same.

Should this bill become a law, it legally gives in the first storage charge all the elevator proprietors of Chicago three-quarters of a cent a bushel advantage over every other member of our board, and over any grain dealer in the region tributary to this market, and with this margin all this business can be controlled. Add to this the constant opportunity to make another profit by the selection of the fine qualities of the grades of grain for themselves, and still a third one by tampering with the Inspection Department, and temptations are placed in the way of elevator proprietors to which no public custodian should be legally exposed.

Memorial from the Board of Trade.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade discussed the bill at length yesterday afternoon and decided to embody their views in a memorial addressed to the House of Representatives. This document was placed in the mails late yesterday. It goes on to say that the proprietors and managers of warehouses of class A, as defined and licensed by the laws of the State of Illinois, and situated in Chicago, have gradually, during the last five years, become regular dealers in the grain they store, and by reason of the advantages enjoyed by them in such dual capacity or grain dealers and warehousemen have tended to take away business from the average grain receiver and shipper. This state of affairs has produced widespread dissatisfaction among the members of the board, who felt they were losing their business by unfair competition. As a result of this dissatisfaction, a special committee was appointed by the board, which, after a long and exhaustive investigation in the spring of 1894, made a report. The fact that public custodians, licensed and controlled by the State, handling and storing the property of hundreds of individuals, and running together and mixing the same regardless of ownership, should themselves be regular and the principal dealers in this very property of which they are custodian, is, to say the least, anomalous, in the judgment of that committee. The railroad and warehouse law does not prohibit it directly, but the spirit of this law is fairly against the practice.

Continuing the memorial says:

We are of opinion an amendment to the law strictly prohibiting the proprietors of warehouses of Class A from being either directly or indirectly engaged in the grain business would be in the direction of sound public policy and good business morals. We believe a great majority of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade heartily indorse this, and that among the farmers and grain merchants of the State and the business community generally whose attention has been called to it, this indorsement is practically unanimous.

In the senate bill No. 160, as introduced by Mr. Leeper Feb. 8 last, proposed to amend this warehouse law in the manner suggested by the board's committee. Now the Senate bill No. 160, as passed April 30 and now pending in the House, proposes to legalize the very thing the bill, as originally introduced, proposed to specifically and unqualifiedly prohibit.

In the opinion of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade the enactment into law of Senate bill No. 160, as now pending in the House, would result in giving to the proprietors, lessees, and managers of warehouses of Class A, or, in other words, the elevator proprietors of Chicago, actual monopoly of the grain trade of this city. In addition to this should these men be authorized to deal regularly in grain they will have the constant temptation to make a further profit by the selection of the better qualities of the different grades of grain for themselves and still a third one by tampering with the Inspection Department.

For these reasons the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade most earnestly protest against the passage of Senate bill No. 160, as now pending in the House, and would respectfully urge that the bill be passed as originally introduced. The reason for the amendment asked to the bill as originally introduced is that the proposed penalty weakens the warehouse law, since, as it now stands on the statute books, it contains all needful penalties for its infraction.

Public Service Committee Puts It Off.

The County Board Public Service committee yesterday delayed for thirty days action upon the resolution of Commissioner Burmeister, introduced into the County Board meeting Monday, instructing the county architect to prepare plans for the placing of three additional stories upon the Court-House. Commissioner Cunning's resolution that all work for Cook County under the control of the Commissioners be performed by members of labor organizations, when and where the trade or industry is so represented, and inflicting a forfeit of $50 a day for each violation of the resolution, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Patton Assumes His New Position.

H. D. Patton, the Sealer of Weights and Measures, was installed in office yesterday morning, and, while he has no patronage at his disposal, his office was overcrowded with callers all day. His bond was approved by the Mayor and Controller and was signed by William E. Kerr and E. M. Clancey. The place which Mr. Patton received is regarded as one of the best in the gift of the administration.

KOHTZ CONSIDERS HIS APPOINTMENT.

Not Decided Yet Whether to Accept the Position on the School Board.

Louis O. Kohtz, General Agent of the Ætna Life Insurance company, who has been appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Swift, if he accepts will fill out the unexpired term of Fred Goetz, who resigned. Mr. Kohtz has been a member of the board before. In November, 1893, Mr. Swift, who was then acting Mayor, appointed him to complete the unexpired term of William Boldenweck. Mr. Kohtz's term expired in May, 1894, and Fred Goetz, whom he now succeeds, was appointed by ex-Mayor Hopkins to the office. The unexpired term which Mr. Kohtz is now asked to fill out is for two years. He has not decided yet whether he will accept the appointment.

[Mr. Kohtz was born in Saxony, Germany, July 18, 1844. At the age of 13 he immigrated to the United States with his parents and settled in St. Louis, Mo. There his education, which was begun in his native town, was completed in the high school. Immediately upon graduation, at the age of 19, he enlisted in the Union army and served with distinction until he was mustered out of the service at the close of the war. In 1866 he was appointed chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Morgan, where he remained a year. He then came to Chicago and secured the position of policy clerk in the employ of the Ætna Life Insurance company. Since then he has risen to his present position of general agent.]

TEST OF A NEW GARBAGE CREMATORY.

That Is Likely to Be the Outcome of Ald. Finkler's Order.

Ald. Finkler's order that all animal and vegetable refuse collected as garbage be disposed of by cremation, introduced in the Council Monday night, will cause the Finance committee to take up the cremation question afresh. The committee has authority under action of the Council some time ago to provide crematories, and Ald. Madden said yesterday some solution of the question would now be reached, as the coöperation of the administration could be secured. There is now an institution known as the Sanitary Garbage Reducing company near the Stock-Yards that is about ready for business, and it is understood it is the intention of the city officials to give its apparatus a trial.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain charters—Thomas Davidson, oats to Buffalo, 1 cent; Kelderhouse, oats to Sarnia, 1 cent; Cheney Ames, wheat to Midland, 1¼ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—There was a little more doing in coal freights and rates were steady. Charters: Wolf, Tacoma, Orr, Chicago; Wetmore, Brunette, Vail, Baltic, Doty, Jeanette, Milwaukee, 30 cents

CLEVELAND, O.—Escanaba tonnage was in good demand and 45 cents was freely offered. There was some inquiry for boats to load at the head of Lake Superior, but owners were unable to advance the rate to 80. No coal cargoes were offered. Charters were again made at Buffalo today, vessels to fuel where they wished. Charters: Ore, Folsom, Nelson, Mitchell, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 45 cents; Samuel Mitchell, Drake, Ashland to South Chicago, 75 cents.

Around the Lakes.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 14.—Not a trace of the Lehigh Valley liner Cayuga, which was sunk Friday by collision with the steamer Joseph L. Hurd, could be found by the wrecker Favorite today.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 14.—The schooner J. J. Barium, up-bound, light, was released from Little Two Heart and taken to Whitefish this morning. The boat does not seem to be much injured.

Port Huron—Sheltered—Schuylkill, Manchester, United Empire, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Louisiana, Veronica, Amboy, Fahlow, Delta, Havana, Hackett and consort, Ionia, Miami and barges, Tuscorara, Kershaw, Kent, Moonlight, Ketcham, George B. Owen, Fisk, Raleigh, and Tokio.

Vessel Movements.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Cleared—Rhodes, Escanaba.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Ida Olson, Chicago.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Departed—Erin, Danforth, Kingston.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich. — Arrived — Melvina. Cleared—Rose and consorts, Pauly, Buffalo.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Joliet, Griffin, Ashtabula, Wawatam, Nahant, Cleveland. Up—India.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Kelly, Magee, Owen Sound. Cleared—Mary Boyce, Green Bay; Ionia, Duluth.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Horace Tuttle, Hallaran, Servia, Hawgood. Cleared—Mecosta, Ashland, light.

ERIE, Pa. — Arrived — Armour, Maryland. Cleared—Progress, Chicago, coal; Fern, American Giant, Fort Huron.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Departed—Webb, King, Young, Rawson, Pewaukee, Menominee. All the wind-bound fleet got away.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Oades. Cleared—Light—Bacon, Oscar Flint, Iron King, Pratt, Mather, Elphicke, Duluth.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Scott and consorts, Jenks. Sailed—Pletcher and consorts, Buffalo; Hall and consorts, Cheboygan.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Cambria, Ashtabula; Christie, Sonsmith, Cleveland; Argo, Interlaken, Nelson Dock, Tonawanda.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Savidge. Cleared—Coal: Keystone, Masten, Green Bay. Light: Hiawatha, San Diego, Bruce, Redwing, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Worthington and consorts, 3 p. m.; Foster, Alert, 3:30; Lora, 4. Up—Allemendinger, 1 a. m.; Hickox, 4; Hinton, 6 p. m.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Seneca, 11:15 last night; John Duncan, 6:30 a. m.; E. M. Peck and consort, 6:50; Pittsburg, 10; Favorite, 2 p. m. Up—Ella Smith, 1 p. m.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Monguagon, coal, Toledo; Armenia, Mowatt, Toledo; Jack, Manistee; Clinton, and consorts, Ontomagon; Arizona, Washburn. Down—Cuba, Aberdeen, Law.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Stafford, McWilliams, Francomb, Teutonia, Thomas Wilson and consorts. Cleared—Ore—London, Marina, Chicago; Curry, Outhwaite, Barr, Hadley, Lake Erie ports. Light—Santa Marie, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Folsom, Nelson, Mitchell, Scranton, H. Chisholm, Adriatic, Helena, Schlesinger. Cleared—Aurora, Adams, Maythan, Duluth; Kingfisher, Menominee; Cumberland, M. C. Bell, Escanaba; Ranney, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Palmer, Specular, Magnetic, Merrimac, Republic. Cleared—Massasoit, Manhattan, Escanaba; Parnell, J. W. Moore, Chicago; R. C. Wente, Manistee; Robert Mills, Buffalo; Frontenac, Ashland; Chili, Cleveland; Masaba, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Bulgaria, Tasmania, Harlem, Milwaukee, Cuba, Montana. Cleared—Coal—Wolf, Tacoma. Merchandise—Egyptian, Lehigh, Rochester, Commodore, Chicago. Light—Hesper, Superior, Washburn, Ashland; Gilbert, Mohawk, Doty, Avon, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Maria, Norwalk, Moran, Missoula, Oceanica, Vulcan, King, Oscoda, Corning, Fryer. Departed—Vega, Caledonia, Wheat, Bunda; Globe, J. Lockwood, Robert, Lake Erie ports; Bradley, Galatea, lumber, Tonawanda; Churchill, Niko, lumber, Chicago.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Wyoming, 10:40 last night; Mohegan and consort, 1:40 a. m.; Pabst, 5; Maruba and consort, 5:15; Andaste, 5:30; Chemung, 6; Fitzgerald, 6:15; Pueblo, 11; Mahoning, Parker, Fedora, 11; Pasadena, noon; Bielman, 1:30; Osceola, 3. Up—Alpena, 7 a. m.; Coraica, 8 p. m.; Tuscarora, 4. Northeast gale. Ran back for shelter—Gifford, Onoko.

Down—Castalia, 5:15; Egan, 6:15; Lewiston, 6:40; Devereux, 7:30; Bessemer, 7; Tilly and consort; Sawyer and consorts, Vail, Baltic, 9:30. Up—Gilbert, 7:30; La Salle, 9:15.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Gilbert, Pratt, Ash, 2 p. m.; Mohawk, Elphicke, Bacon, 3:30. Down—Yakima and consort, 9:30 last night; Cranage, 7:40 a. m.; Mohegan, Minegar, 7:50; Buttrofi, 8:50; Wyoming, 9; Andaste, 10; Vail, Baltic, Sawyer and consorts, 10:30; Chemung, 10:40; Pabst, 11; Maruba, Malta, 11:20; Fitzgerald, 2 p. m.; Pueblo, Harper, 3:40; Fedora, 4:15; Pasadena, 5.

Up—Wm. Chisholm, 7:20. Down—Bielman, 6; Ira Owen, 7:20.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—Australasia, Algonquin, 10 last night; Vanderbilt, Weed, Italia, Griffin, 11:30; Centurion, midnight; Codorus, Colgate, 2; Sibley and consort, 4; Foster, 5; Sequin and consort, 7; Alberta, Samoa and consort, 8; Emery Owen and consort, 10; H. H. Brown, 11; Adams and consort, 12:30 p. m.; America, Neosho, 1; Naples, 1:30; Northern Queen, 2:30; Mc-Williams, Sir Henry and consort, 9:30 last night; Thompson and consorts, 1 a. m.; Gilden and consort, 3; Johnson and consort, 4:30; Ed Smith, 5; Angell and consorts, 6; Chicago, consorts, 9:30; Shenandoah, Chamberlain, 10:30; Pontiac, noon; Jay Gould, 2 p. m.; Pioneer, Iron Chief and consort, 4; Fay and consort, 6; Ed Smith No. 2 and consorts, 7:30.

Up—Nicol, 6:30; Peck and consort, 9. Down—Fay and consort, 6:10; Stimson and consort, 8; Cross and consorts.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal: Iron Duke, Iron State, R. P. Flower, Erie. Merchandise: Owego, Hudson, Saranac, Susquehanna, Buffalo; Wissahickon, Conestoga, Erie; W. A. Haskell, Ogdenham and Peerless, Duluth. Lumber: H. B. Pereue, Empire; Madagascar, Parana, Fanny Nell, S. M. Stephenson, Washburn; M. A. McGregor, Alpena; C. Crawford, Cedarville; L. M. Mason, Prentice Bay; St. Joseph, City of Toledo, Cheboygan. Light: S. S. Parnell, South Chicago. Returned for shelter: John Kelderhouse.

Cleared—Grain: J. J. Hill, Kingston; Chicago, Tioga, Buffalo; C. Hurlbut, D. K. Clint, Toledo. Merchandise: E. P. Wilbur, Lycoming, Buffalo. Light: A. J. Dewey, Herschel, S. J. Luce, Traverse Bay; S. Martin, M. Sinnock, City of New York; Marinette; M. C. Neff, M. F. Butters, John Otis, Advance, Menominee; Felicitous, Big Bay de Noque; M. D. Ayer, Alpena; D. Winslow, Inter Ocean, Toledo; A. McVittie, Milwaukee; Clara, Cheboygan; Pentland, Escanaba; M. T. Greene, Manistique; City of Sheboygan, Little Bay de Noque; E. R. Blake, Sand Bay; Wissahickon, Duluth; B. Brown, St. Martin's Bay.

Newspaper Thief Fined Again.

For the second time in a few weeks Joe Smith was fined $25 and costs yesterday by Justice Kersten for stealing Sunday newspapers from South Side doorsteps. He was caught by a cards for THE TRIBUNE when taking a newspaper at State street and Walton place.

Mass-Meeting Against Hawthorne.

Oak Park citizens will hold a mass-meeting Monday night in the Methodist Episcopal Church there to arouse public interest against the Hawthorne race track. Good speakers will be present and arrangements are being made for an enthusiastic meeting.

WIN BY A BIG SCORE.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY PLAYERS DEFEAT NORTHWESTERN.

Only the Michigan Team Now Stands Between the Maroons and the Western Intercollegiate Championship — Clark Holds the Evanston Batters Down to Nine Hits—Nichols' Work Behind the Bat One of the Features of the Game—The Score.

By defeating the Northwestern ball nine yesterday afternoon the Chicago 'Varsity Maroons have established their supremacy over the former for the season of 1895, having won three games out of four. The University of Michigan has the only Western team now standing between the Chicagos and the Western Inter-Collegiate championship. Yesterday's game was a slugging match, the Maroons doing most of the slugging. Griffith was batted hard, and Sickles played a wretched game at first. The feature was Nichols' throwing to second and his work with the bat. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Northwest.	R	B	P	A	E
Nichols, c..	5	3	8	5	0	Jenks, lf.....	2	2	4	0	0
Adkinson, 2b	3	3	5	4	0	Kedzie, c....	0	1	6	2	1
Abells, 1b..	2	2	10	0	0	Griffith, p..	1	2	0	6	1
Clark, p....	2	0	0	2	0	Sickels, 1b..	0	0	8	0	4
Pike, rf....	2	2	0	0	2	M'W'Ms, 3b	1	1	3	1	1
Winston, 3b.	2	1	0	5	1	Leesley, rf..	2	1	0	0	1
Brown, ss....	1	1	1	0	1	Cooling, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
R'th'child, cf	2	0	1	1	1	Van D'zer, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Grant, lf....	2	0	2	0	1	Witter, cf..	2	1	2	0	0
Totals ...21	12	27	17	6		Totals...10	9	27	11	10	

Chicagos..... 4 0 2 3 3 0 1 3 5—21
Northwesterns..... 0 1 0 0 2 5 0 0 2—10

Earned runs—Chicagos, 4; Northwesterns, 1. Two-base hits—Cooley, McWilliams, Nichols (2), Adkinson, Abells, Pike (2). Three-base hits—Nichols, Adkinson. Passed ball—Kedzie. Bases on balls—Chicagos, 10; Northwesterns, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Grant, Cooling. Struck out—Jenks, Kedzie, Leesley (2), McWilliams, Van Doozer (2), Witter, Grant, Clark (2), Pike, Winston, Abells. Double play—Rothschild-Adkinson. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Tyndill.

Beloit Loses to Iowa College.

Beloit, Wis., May 14.—[Special.]—The Beloit College team was defeated today by the Iowa College men of Grinnell. The pitching of Davis of Grinnell was the feature. He struck out eleven men. The score:

Beloits.....2 1 1 1 0 2 2 1 0—10
Grinnells.....5 0 0 1 2 4 1 1 *—20

Sickles Cannot Play with Evanston.

Yesterday's meeting of the Cook County High School League was one of the most important of the year. The matter causing the most discussion was concerning Evanston's right to play Sickles. The Chairman of the Players' committee stated that all the charges made against him were without proof. The delegates seemed determined that Evanston should not carry off the championship, so the following constitutional amendment was passed: "No player will be permitted to play with a high school and a college team at the same time." This act deprives Evanston of its star player.

IOWA SPORTSMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Opening of the Eighteenth Convention and Shoot at Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 14.—[Special.]—The eighteenth annual convention and tournament of the Iowa Sportsmen's Association began here today. Following is the summary: First shoot, ten targets—Northup, 10; H. Paul, 10; 31 entries. Second shoot, ten unknown targets—Higby, 10; Saxton, 10;

E LICENSES.

Chappell ..... 20—22
ugene ..... 22—22
ne Boster ..... Legal age
nson ..... Legal age
ukehart ..... 23—24
Wisma ..... 26—27
Burke ..... 28—28
Mander ..... 28—19
sia Larkowska ..... 21—18
a Schirmes ..... 33—33
ia Lund ..... 34—34
e ..... 34—27
Boufford ..... 34—18
moyer ..... 34—26
e ..... 34—27
arsen ..... 60—30
ger ..... 24—27
nder ..... 39—24
denburger ..... 34—34
ree ..... 33—19
on ..... 27—22
Reynolds ..... 29—26
Anderson ..... 40—30
Tumblinson ..... 34—34
ine Lynch ..... 34—34
ellington ..... 30—22

THS.

) W. Adams-st., Chicago, the
e daughter. Manchester
copy.

ATHS.

Androvette, wife of
Monday night, at their
Blut, Ill. The remains will
for burial. New York and
copy.

e, 1351 N. Clark-st., May
aged 67 years 8 months.
rivate.

ay 13, at her residence, 483
wife of William Douglas,
Wednesday, at 1 o'clock by
emetery.

es over the remains of the
ke place at the Union Ave-
thodist Church, Union-av.,
n, at 3 o'clock, under the
Drew, the pastor.

n Diego, Cal., Wednesday,
beloved husband of Annie
born in Clare Morris Pe-
neral Thursday, May 16, at
idence, No. 3262 Centre-av.,
where solemn requiem high
thence by cars to Calvary

Francis Hollands, 1443 Dan-
months. Funeral May 17,
papers please copy.

loved husband of Mary
d 62 years. Native of Glin,
t. Funeral Thursday from
Pleasant-st., Parish's
& St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

1895, Rachel Emma, be-
Lighthalge aged 45 years.
sidence, 492 North Park-av.,
m., by carriages to Ross-
please copy.

wife of W. J. Laurence,
. Funeral from St. Mark's
her 36th-st. and Cottage
, at 11 a. m. Burial at Oak-

ederick Salomon, aged 52
l train to Mount Maariv at
Relatives and friends
ot Services at cemetery.

CEMENTS.

MURRAY WILL LECTURE
at the South Park M. E.
ide on 'Drinking'"

GNS MADE UP AT SHORT
oral Co., 185 N. Clark Tel.

O PROTEST AGAINST A
gan-st. will be held this
Island-av.

CHARITABLE KELIEF
n entertainment tomorrow
ns-st.

20. WILL BE INSPECTION
ite of Building Arts, No. 66

MEETING OF THE SCOT-
ll be held Friday evening at

OUNDS ASSOCIATION.

Race Track.

BEGINNING MAY 13.

rnate Two Weeks to
mber.

, Commencing at 2:15 p. m.
s and Grand Stand 50 cts.

740 pieces, under the
regier.

ago and Northern Pacific
stand in 25 minutes, leave
corner Harrison-st. and
alsted-st. Blue Island and
20 a. m., 12:30, 1, 1:20, 1:40,
40 trains make no stops

ortieth and Randolph-sts.,
connecting with Lake-st.
to grand stand in 10 min-
m., 12 m., and every 15 min-
m. Last grand trip 15 cts.
at 4 p. m. and at close of
and 40th-sts. after the third

ched to 1, 1:20, and 1:40
nts each way.

IUM—Next Week.

Beginning May 20.
Mats. Wed. and Sat.

'S BAND

America's March King.
SOUSA, Conductor.

ARD, Soprano.
E, Violinist.
and 75c Boxes, $6. Now
Inter Ocean Office.

Monroe and Dearborn.
ESSIVE AND TRULY
ND AS
NNY

NPORT

ent production of
GISMONDA.
Melbourne MacDowell.

st., near Congress.
Never Be Duplicated.
e Greatest Monologist
rtainer of our era.

ANTHONY.:-

ville and Stetson; the Two
ly; George Melville; Rose
Tutein, Etc., etc.

SLAVE Great
Production.
Largely Augmented.
w—10, 20, 30.

ERA-HOUSE.
Manager
Fifth Laughing Week.

'S A BLACK SHEEP.

as "Hot Stuff."
PERILY DANCE.
20th. 50th time.
and Saturday.

ATER—Every Night.
2—Popular Prices.
hi Theatre Success,
HE

King.

otton Mill Scene and other
dvance.

R NIGHTS IN CHICAGO OF

NDAL..

ee—"THE SECOND MRS.
day and Friday—"THE
day Night (farewell)—"A

e operatic comedy, THE
st sale tomorrow.

ACK'S OPERA HOUSE,

near State. Tel. Main 2198.

Reserved— 25c
Best Seats...

Shows Every Day.

Will J. Davis
and Halsted-sts.

ER & JOHNSON'S
ntury Minstrels.

and Carroll Johnson with
edians and Singers.

ER—Tonight.

AND LOUIS JAMES
CA DA RIMINI.

Mat..... KING HENRY IV
OTHELLO
..... JULIUS CÆSAR
OBINSON CRUSOE.

OUSE. MATINEE
Manager. TODAY.
E'S sparkling Travesty.
ONLY FOUR MORE NIGHTS.
MATINEES TODAY
AND SATURDAY.
IN JR. Seats and boxes on

BALL PARK.

l Today.

VS. CHICAGO.
D AT 3:45 P.M.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

TROUBLE ABOUT CLASS THREE MEN IS STILL UNSETTLED.

Another Attempt Is Made to Come to an Agreement, but Without Success, and Another Meeting Will Be Held—William H. Crolius, Secretary of the American Fire Insurance Company, Resigns—Other Official Changes and New York News—General Insurance Notes.

There was a second meeting of the joint committee representing managers and local agents yesterday. This committee is making an effort to settle the differences which have arisen in the local insurance field over Class 3 members in the Chicago Underwriters' Association. At the meeting yesterday three hours were consumed in discussing the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the local board and in suggesting changes which would have the effect of ending the trouble of a year's standing. A number of resolutions were offered, but none was adopted and an adjournment was taken to Tuesday of next week. Members of the committee do not hope for an agreement to be reached under a month.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS.

William H. Crolius, Secretary of the American Fire, Resigns.

New York May 13.—[Special.]—William H. Crolius, Secretary of the American Fire, resigned today to take effect in three or four weeks. The resignation was accepted and Henry Dayton appointed to succeed Mr. Crolius. Silas Wood was elected Vice-President recently in the general reorganization which has taken place. Mr. Dayton has held a minor position in the company. It is not probable there will be any more changes in the management with the exception of the Presidency. F. W. Downer was elected temporarily, and it is expected as soon as the company has smooth sailing once more a new President will be chosen.

E. S. Walker of Chicago, the American's Western Manager, is here talking with the management as to the disposition of the Western department. The Insurance Department examination of the American is expected to be completed early next week.

At the office of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association today it was said Mr. Harper took a drive through Central Park last Friday. The officers deny there is to be an election of any new official.

Insurance Legislation in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives today killed the bill providing for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance. It afterwards reconsidered its action, but the bill is regarded as dead. Two other insurance bills were defeated. They were bills to protect policyholders from fraudulent estimates and the rightful disposition of the surplus of tontine policies of life insurance companies, and also to prevent the issue of policies of fire, life, accident, liability, or marine insurance by persons, partnerships, or other associations not incorporated.

Exclusive Agents for the Capital.

Granger Smith, Miller & Co. have been appointed exclusive agents in Chicago for the Capital Fire insurance company of Concord, N. H. The Capital is a comparatively new company, having been organized in 1888 with only $25,000 capital stock. This was raised to $50,000 in 1887, to $100,000 in 1889, and to $200,000 in 1891. It now has total assets of $437,460. Its premium receipts for 1894 amounted to $147,167, and its losses to $114,973.

How Expenses May Be Reduced.

"Much has been said about the necessity of reduction in the expense of doing the fire insurance business," said an agent yesterday, "but it is a singular thing that while the agents' commissions cost, according to statistics, less than one-half the total expense of the business, the reduction of agents' commissions is the only reduction that has been so far attempted."

Insurance Notes.

The Southeastern Tariff Association will hold its annual meeting in Washington beginning June 5.

According to the opinion of insurance men the valued policy law in Mississippi is costing the people of that State $100,000 a year.

A charge has been made in Greencastle, Ind., that the Hoosier fire insurance companies have instigated the breaking of plate glass known not to be insured.

IT WILL SETTLE THE TRUST IN ILLINOIS

What Will Happen if Whisky Men Are Beaten by Attorney-General Moloney.

Attorney-General Moloney may take further part in the litigation involving the whisky trust. The old management has been advised a decision by the Supreme Court upholding the lower court in Mr. Moloney's quo warranto case would plunge affairs into a chaos and it will be questionable whether the properties sold to the trust do not revert to their original owners. Last Saturday the receiver had United States Deputy Marshals guard the distilleries at Peoria against any attempt at seizure by their former owners. The Supreme Court has adjourned, however, and no decision is now expected before June and possibly not until later. Attorney-General Moloney said yesterday:

"If the trust is smashed in this State I will say it will not reorganize in another State and come back to do business in Illinois so long as I am Attorney-General and can prevent it."

Ex-President Greenhut is in New York and is not expected to be present at the stockholders' meeting at the Great Northern Hotel today.

CHICAGO TO HAVE ANOTHER BANK.

Auditor of Public Accounts Issues a Permit for Organization.

Springfield, Ill., May 14.—[special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts has issued a permit to Andrew Peterson, George P. Bay, Nils P. Pearson, and Lawrence Nelson of Chicago to organize the Illinois State Bank at Chicago, with a capital stock of $200,000. The Royal Trust company of Chicago, having deposited $250,000 in securities, the Auditor has authorized the company to accept and execute trusts.

Feminine Teachers.

It is stated by an authority on education that nine-tenths of the world's teachers are women.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

W. Monroe-st., 105 w of St. Louis-av, e f, 5x101, Mch 11 (N. A. Mayer to R. Williams)..... $ 1,000

N. Clark-st., 321 n w of Sheffield-av., s w f, 25x100, m or l, May 11 (N. Erickson to L. Krause)..... 2,000

Wood-st., 267 s of 46th, w f, 48x125, May 13 (F. Komorons to J. Komorons)..... 1,000

Forest-av., 275 s e of 91st-st., n f, 25x104, May 6 (G. F. Richardson to W. A. Stanton)..... 1,200

107th-st., 284 w of Indiana-av., n f, 83x187½, May 4 (V. Van Dyk to A. J. Van Dyk)..... 1,500

Nutt-av., s w cor 73d-st., e f, 109½x192, May 10 (B. M. Thomas to A. Meisinger et al.)..... 5,500

W. 49th-pl., 174 e of Laflin-st., s f, 25x125, Dec. 15, 1890 (C. J. Vopicka et al. to J. Gresnowski)..... 1,300

Ashland-av., 225 s of 54th-st., e f, 25x121, May 4 (E. Galvin to W. Barnell)..... 1,500

Muskegon-av., s w cor 87th-st., e f, 60x138½, May 13 (C. and C. C. and D. Co. to A. Hayes)..... 1,200

Green Bay-av., 175 s of 90th-st., w f, 25x140, May 7 (P. J. Carey to M. Carey)..... 1,200

Ellis-av., 242 s of 75th-st., e f, 24x125, May 1 (E. Carlson to Indiana Lime and Sand Co.)..... 3,100

Lecomb-st., 21' 1" n of 63d, e f, 25x124, May 1 (E. D. Hosmer et al. to T. Canavan)..... 1,600

South Park-ct., 317 n of 61st-pl., w f, 40x110 to R. R., April 9 (H. A. Winter to H. F. Barndt)..... 6,500

Sangamon-st., 125 n of 63d, e f, 25x124½, April 24 (M. M. Beaubien to F. W. Miller)..... 3,500

Carpenter-st., 350 s of 56th, e f, 30x124½, June 14, 1894 (H. McCormick to P. A. Hapgood)..... 2,200

Keeler-av., 147 s of 60th-st., e f, 73x124, March 12, 1890 (W. P. Conover to M. Stephenson)..... 1,800

Greenwood-av., 140 s of 49th-st., w f, 50x207, May 10 (J. McConnell et al. to S. E. Gill)..... 11,250

Despiaines-st., 74 n of 52d, e f, 25x125, April 24 (C. Hogland to M. O. Day)..... 1,500

Union-st., 75 s of 48th, e f, 25x113, May 3 (C. Seiler to C. Anderson)..... 1,700

W. 47th-pl., 150 w of Aberdeen-st., s f, 50x125, May 1 (J. L. Lorscheider to F. Carlson)..... 1,600

Lincoln-st., 25 s of 53d, e f, 150x125, and other property, May 7 (P. J. Carey to M. Carey)..... 7,500

O'Brien-st., 100 w of Union, n f, 25x100, and ½ int., May 9 (R. v. Koubik to A. Koubik)..... 1,200

W. 20th-st., 275 e of Oakley-av., s f, 25x125, Jan. 20 (estate of Wm. C. Allen to F. Heise)..... 1,200

W. 13th-st., 125 e of Paulina, n f, 25x125, April 4 (J. Vlasak to J. F. Jackowski)..... 7,000

Lexington-st., 240 e of California-av., s f, 20x125, and other property, April 17 (estate of J. Heibach to L. Heibach)..... 2,100

Austin-av., 66 e of Paulina-st., s f, 48x100, March 1 (R. A. McCoy to J. W. Anderson)..... 7,000

Park-av., 75 e of Robert-st., s f, 25x114, May 2 (M. in C. to S. M. Meek)..... 2,725

Same property, May 3 (B. F. O'Neill et al. to same)..... 3,000

Warren-av., 344 e of Sacramento, s f, 20½x125, April 5 (T. C. H. Wegeforth to S. J. Enright)..... 8,000

Hebbart-st., 205 w of W. 48th, n f, 25x118, May 11 (A. Daniels to O. A. Olson)..... 2,200

North-av., 500 e of Sheffield, s f, 25x125, May 2 (M. Carty to F. Liebich)..... 2,600

Richmond-av., 50 s of Dunning-st., w f, 25x125, May 1 (G. F. Peterson to C. E. Cessna)..... 1,800

Milwaukee-av., 407 n w of Kedzie, s w f, 50x125, April 26 (C. H. Barnum to S. A. Honlon Jr.)..... 3,300

Roscoe-st., s w cor N. Irving-av., n f, 24x125, May 13 (L. Kniff to H. Severin)..... 1,500

Spaulding-av., s e cor 25th-st., w f, 25x125, May 11 (A. Kraft to C. J. Vopicka)..... 1,000

W. 73d-pl., 267 w of Centre-av., n f, 25x124½, May 10 (R. G. Smith to W. C. Krause)..... 1,000

W. 73d-pl., 242 w of Center-av., n f, 25x124½, May 10 [same to J. Kynder]..... 1,000

Peoria-st., 300 s of 66th, w f, 25x124½, April 9 (D. Geddis to F. A. Foder)..... 2,000

Oakley-st., s w cor 70th, e f, 53½x125, March 27, 1893 [E. A. Cummings to J. McIntyre et al.]..... 1,300

Halsted-st., 58 n of 60th, w f, 100x134, May 3 (S. Fuller to T. F. Stoffregan)..... 13,500

Ashland-av., 47 n of 62d-st, e f, 25x121, and other property, May 13 [C. Gauger to L. Gieseke]..... 1,600

43-st., 140 e of Wentworth-av., n f, 48½x124, May 3 [E. Otto to T. F. Stoffregen]..... 11,000

W. 38th-st., 96 e of Leggate-av., s f, 37x125, May 13 [L. Bouffard to J. Courville]..... 2,000

Gano-st., 100 e of Calumet-av., s f, 25x124½, May 14 [E. Burns to T. C. Spalding]..... 7,500

Burlington-st., 372 n of 18th, e f, 24x165½, May 13 [F. Polodna to V. Benesch]..... 3,000

W. 59th-st., n w cor Robey, s f, 24x124, Jan. 30 [F. Mulvaney to A. Boyle]..... 5,000

Walnut-st., 272 e of Francisco-av., s f, 24x135, April 25 [F. B. Little to J. F. Flood]..... 2,000

Ayers-av., 100 n of Ohio-st., e f, 24x121, April 17 [G. W. Burchard to G. W. Burchard Jr.]..... 4,500

Shober-st., 276 s of Hirsch, e f, 25x125, May 13 [A. Anis to J. H. Rollins]..... 3,500

N. 40th-av., 75 n of Glenview-st., w f, 50x125, and other property, May 13 [C. P. Graham to C. A. Katz]..... 12,500

Oakley-av., 306 s of Wabansia-av., e f, 25x124½, May 13 [J. Moeller to W. S. Edbrooke]..... 1,150

Oakley-av., 281 s of Wabansia, e f, 25x124½, April 27 [C. H. Duensing to same]..... 1,000

Wharton-av., 491 s of 63d-st., w f, 50x125, June 1, 1880 [L. Rosenthal et al. to same]..... 5,000

Elizabeth-st., 224 n of 69th, w f, 25x124, May 14 [F. M. Bell to M. C. Stough]..... 5,000

Fulton-st., 216 s of 58th, w f, 24x124, May 11 [P. J. McEntee to L. Scala]..... 4,500

W. 19th-st., 72 w of Paulina, s f, 24x125, May 10 [V. Kesl to V. Zemek]..... 4,121

Lexington-st., 276 e of Springfield-av., s f, 25x124½, May 14 [F. C. Irwin to W. F. Jones]..... 1,250

Fulton-st., 127 e of South Forty-seventh-av., n f, 25x108, June 30, 1894 [J. J. Rigney to J. H. Kennedy]..... 3,000

Chicago-av., 124 e of California, s f, 24x125, Nov. 20, 1894 [M. Kalb to J. Kalb]..... 1,800

Chicago-av., 75 w of Glenwood, s f, 25x125, May 14 [A. H. Stephani to H. Rische]..... 8,000

Cromwell-st., 50 s of Rhine, e f, 25x115, May 6 [W. Heinemann to L. Scala]..... 1,750

Roscoe-st., 48 e of N. Hamilton-av., n f, 24x125, May 10 [J. Picht to W. Schultz]..... 1,100

Buckingham-pl., 351 e of Halsted-st., s f, 25x124½, April 8 [E. Wittbold to W. Nelson]..... 2,125

Leasehold estate in and to Washington-st., 80 11-100 e of Fifth-av., n f, 40x180, being known as Evening Post Building, premises 20, 164 and 166 Washington, and contents, May 13 [Chicago Evening Post Co. to Martin J. Russell]..... 200,000

Wabash-av., 248 s of Thirty-eighth-st., w f, 25x154, April 1 [F. Dahlin to S. S. Hurlbut]..... 14,500

Morgan-st., 100 s of 60th, w f, 25x125, May 14 [T. M. Bell to M. C. Stough]..... 55,000

Sedgwick-st., s e cor Beethoven-pl., w f, 16½x100, April 13 [J. A. Barry et al. to N. Schmitt]..... 5,250

Farwell-av., 225 n of 69th-st., w f, 25x122, May 14 [C. O'Donnell to L. Anderson]..... 2,200

Cottage Grove-av., 192 n of 59th-st., w f, 48 x130, April 1 [S. S. Hurlbut to F. Dahlin]..... 6,800

Dearborn-st., 27 n of W. 57th-st., e f, 26x99, April 26 [P. E. Fitzgerald to H. A. Anderson]..... 2,700

626-st., 266 e of Halsted, n f, 26x125 and other prty, May 10 [J. Kynder et al. to R. G. Smith]..... 3,700

Central Park-av., 216 s of 12th-st., e f, 25x125, April 16 [J. H. Sanborn to C. H. Neeley]..... 1,700

Hoyne-st., 48 n of Greenwich, e f, 24x100, May 14 [C. Roehling to L. Meyer]..... 2,600

Peoria-st., 256 n of 64th, w f, 25x125, June 3, 1892 [O. B. Green to M. C. McLaughlin]..... 1,100

L. 42, B. 1, Staple's Sub., S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼, 17-38-14, wrong descrip., March 18 [L. Anderson to L. Tromner]..... 2,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

H. McMahon, 3-story and basement brick flats, 162 Clarence-av..... $ 5,500

N. Chamber, 3-story and basement brick flats, 104 Clarence-av..... 4,400

Joseph Konitz, 2-story frame flats, 932 Otto-st..... 2,400

W. A. Crow, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1058 Sheffield-av..... 5,000

Virginia, 2-story and basement brick addition, 533 W. 18th-st..... 2,000

Paul Kaufer, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1320 Lexington-av..... 5,000

Mrs. Emma Nelson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 319 N. Ashland-av..... 2,500

John Hannan, 3-story and basement brick flats, 416 Superior-st..... 4,000

P. B. Little, two 2-story and basement brick residences, 20 and 22 Clarkson-st.. 4,000

John Peterson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 556 Rice-st..... 4,000

Gustav Dullum, 2-story and basement brick flats, 790 Humboldt-av..... 2,400

I. Wheeler, 2-story frame flats, 405 Mc. Lean-av..... 2,500

A. Karasinger, 2-story and basement brick flats, 281 N. Center-av..... 4,000

John Krysenewski, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1008-12 N. Robey-st..... 3,000

F. Pobeta, 2-story and basement brick flats, 754 Cornelia-st..... 2,500

STORAGE.

RED LINE CITY EXPRESS CO.,
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
294-300 5th-av.

A first-class, clean, and well-ventilated storage warehouse; fine furniture, pianos, and household goods a specialty; 50 large, elegant rooms, any of which will hold two good loads of furniture; two floors set aside for storage of vehicles and general merchandise; prices ranging from $4 to $6 per month; moving, packing, and shipping by experienced men; mail orders promptly attended to. Telephone main 4514 and 192.

DAUBE BROS. & CO.,
Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—153, 155, 157, and 159 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main.
GEORGE PARRY.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Lake-av., and 43d-st., has 500 iron rooms; it has THE LOWEST INSURANCE OF ANY WAREHOUSE IN THIS CITY; board rate $1.35; does moving, packing and shipping on notice. Tel. Oak 880.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping express.ng 80; 82 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

THE AMERICAN WHEELMEN'S PROTECTIVE Association agrees that if a member's wheel is stolen it will loan FREE OF CHARGE another wheel, conforming as near as possible to the one lost, said wheel to remain in his or her possession until the lost wheel is restored; cost $2 first year and $1 thereafter. Stolen wheels recovered. Offices, 1522-1523 Marquette Building, Chicago.

$15 TO $25 TO LOAN FOR 30 TO 60 DAYS ON A first-class 1894 or 1895 wheel in good condition. Address A 987, Tribune office.

$25 CASH—NEW 22-POUND MONARCH, NEVER used. Call and see wheel. 88 Lake-st.

WANTED—18 TO 20 LBS., CHEAP; STATE terms. Address A 558, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1895 "DERBY"; ALSO "CRESCENT"; both bargains. 202 La Salle, ground floor.

FOR SALE—ORDER FOR STERLING $110 BICYCLE for $90 cash. Address A 969, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
BOSTON.
Courses in Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and General Studies.
Entrance examination in Chicago June 27 and 28.
Address H. W. TYLER, PH. D., Secretary.

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Students may begin at any time; open all summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

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BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS—
All standard makes for sale and rent at bargain counter prices! Remington, Caligraph, Yost's Smith's, Densmore's, and on down through the list
Best grade supplies for all machines.
The Typewriter Exchange,
158 Adams-st., Chicago.

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SITUATION WANTED — BOOKS EXAMINED, opened, kept, or balanced; thorough and reliable. Address A 871, Tribune office.

BOOKS EXAMINED, OPENED, CLOSED; ERRORS detected; reliable; confidential. J R 110, Tribune.

C. W. HAWLEY, SUITES 897-8 MONADNOCK Bldg. Tel. H 826; ref. Corn Exch Bank.

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WOLSIEFFER, DEALER IN STAMPS, STAMP ALbums, sheet music, etc., removed to 181 Wabash-av.

RARE COINS AND POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT and sold. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

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$1,000 CASH AND $6,000 PAYABLE IN PRINTing buys a $6,000 printing office in Chicago and a business of $20,000 yearly. Address Z 916, Tribune.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

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2614 ..... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ..... J. H. HOET.
Cor. 32d ..... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th ..... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ..... H. PATTERSON.
2013 ..... JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 ..... H. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d ..... S. S. ALLEN.
5040 ..... Sorrow & Korntopf.
5503 ..... C. D. BALLARD.
Cor. 63d ..... CURTI & McRAE.

HALSTED STREET—
2803 ..... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th ..... F. NEUBERTS.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ..... HARRISON PHAR.
2206 ..... J. WEYER.
2727 ..... STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st ..... W. K. FORSYTH.
3100 ..... H. F. FINNERTY.
4259 ..... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 ..... JOHN I. BELL.
4704 ..... WM. STOCKE.
Cor. 51st ..... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th ..... F. P. KENNEDY.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ..... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th ..... C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th ..... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d ..... SIDDALL DRUG CO.

LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 36th ..... W. BODEMAN.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
128 ..... F. & R. SIMMS.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth ..... R. P. BRAUN.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188 ..... G. A. GRAVES & CO.

WABASH AVENUE—
515 ..... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ..... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ..... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ..... A. ZAHN.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 ..... C. G. MUEHLMAN.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
409 ..... L. W. SCHWAB.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ..... O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand Blvd. ..... C. N. GOODNOW.
409 ..... S. COOK.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans ..... C. S. TERRELL.
Cor. Champlain ..... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 ..... P. G. SECORD.

GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Wright street ..... MORRISON BROS.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ..... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
500 ..... R. R. BOWEN.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ..... JACKSON PK. PHAR.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island-av. ..... F. J. AMPHLETT.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av. ..... H. WHITE.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 ..... A. CURTIS.

DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ..... McKENZIE BROS.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d ..... R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

ARMITAGE AVENUE—
496 ..... A. MARTENS.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ..... ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Harrison ..... H. G. DRESSELL.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
488 ..... WM. H. BIERMAN.
567 ..... HENRY SCHMITT.

DIVISION STREET—
843 ..... R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey ..... PAUL HEINEMANN.

INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland ..... F. EITERMAN.

ERIE STREET—
Cor. ..... A. H. SCOTT.

NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. ..... L. A. GELLIEN.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ..... J. R. SHEAN.

LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ..... R. T. SILL.
771 ..... A. S. STODDARD.
1014 ..... C. J. WEBER.
1200 ..... HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan ..... F. E. McKENZIE.

MADISON STREET—
190 ..... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278 ..... DELL & CO.
384 ..... PARSONS PHAR.
572 ..... F. A. THAYER.
785 ..... J. W. CRAIN.
826 ..... C. L. ESSER.
1001 ..... C. D. STONE.
1049 ..... J. A. JOHNSON.
1240 ..... J. WEYER.
Cor. Sacramento ..... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan ..... L. P. KOTZ.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 ..... FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 ..... HENRY SCHROEDER.
1080 ..... Quinn & Fitzmorum.
1218 ..... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley ..... F. J. BERGER.

OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ..... FRANK GRAMMER.
296 ..... W. H. HOLBROOK.
360 ..... F. L. MULLER.
475 ..... F. J. KNOWLES.
987 ..... FARRAR'S PHAR.

RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada ..... GEO. BEDFORD.

TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis ..... BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 ..... CHAS. S. THIEL.

VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center ..... J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin ..... THOS. J. STURGAN.
Marshfield ave. ..... R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey ..... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California ave. ..... H. P. KELLER.
Cor. Fredrick ..... F. H. KELLETT.

HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson ..... O. S. BETTING.
200 ..... JOHN P. LEE.

HARRISON STREET—
750 ..... F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ..... R. H. HANKE.

BERRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston ..... JOS. SCHOENKAES.

NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 ..... ROGERS PHARMACY.

NORTH AVENUE—
161 ..... C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland ..... A. M. REITZ.

CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut ..... SMITH BROS.
Cor. Maple ..... J. MAYER.
Cor. Division ..... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Center ..... H. F. HUNE.
Cor. North avenue ..... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center ..... F. DOLL.
Cor. Webster ..... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted ..... BAKER & MASON.

RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... C. A. STORER.

OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend ..... A. J. WESSMAN.

WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario ..... J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak ..... T. E. TORRANCE & CO
Cor. Division ..... F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie ..... DINET & DELFOSSE.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison ..... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland ..... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schwartz & Van Nice.)

STATE STREET—
202 ..... C. W. SILVER.

LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ..... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton ..... W. H. HALVORITZ.
Cor. Lincolnwood ..... H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden ..... F. R. LEONARD.
622 ..... MAX SCHULZ.

LA RABEE STREET—
Cor. Center ..... HERMAN FRY.

SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 ..... A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL. ..... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN ..... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL. ..... J. S. OAKES.
1579 Maple avenue ..... JNO. COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL. ..... E. R. McCLELLEN.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park Av. Station ..... L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—
62d and Wentworth ..... DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart ave. ..... OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
63th and Wentworth ..... H. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart ave. ..... E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD ..... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL. ..... GARRISON BROS.

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FOUND—LEFT AT MY BARN, NORTH SIDE, buggy; give description. Address C, B 402, Tribune office.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING BETWEEN PLAZA Hotel and Chicago-av., diamond ring; finder will be rewarded double the worth of the ring if returned to 214 N. State-st., first flat.

LOST—ON LAKE-ST. CAR, SMALL, CHEAP blank book with valuable contents. Return to Room 104, 115 Dearborn-st., and receive reward.

LOST—SCOTCH TERRIER DOG; TAN HEAD AND spots at tail; $10 reward. HARVEY, 437½ Elm-st.

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A GOOD EXCHANGE.

Something that lasts forever. For the pennies you waste every day. DIAMONDS. An unsurpassed stock. Our pamphlet "How We Do It" mailed free.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. All roofs covered with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 173 Washington-st., Chicago.

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STEAM YACHTS AND MARINE MACHINERY listed by us may be seen at our yard and shops.
MARINE IRON WORKS,
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SITUATION WANTED—$30 REWARD TO ANY person who secures me permanent position as clerk in any wholesale or retail business, or will work one month free of charge if engaged direct by employer; 21 years of age; 7 years' experience in dry goods store; speak and write English and German; salary low; A1 references. Address J R 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT ACcountant and general office man; 33 years old; married; quick, accurate, good penman, excellent correspondent; famil

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TO RENT—7 GORDON-TERRACE, BUENA Park—Furnished or unfurnished residence of 12 rooms; has all modern conveniences, with 150 feet of ground. For price and particulars apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., R. 89, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RENT REDUCED TO $30—BRICK house, 579 E. Division-st., 13 rooms; within one block of Lake-Shore drive; new, modern plumbing, new hardwood floors. Key next door, 577.
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TO RENT—THE GREEN STONE FRONT HOUSE, 30x80, No. 626 Dearborn-av., overlooking Lincoln Park; 13 rooms; one of the most desirable locations in the city for a private family. Apply Room S, 94 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—7-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, CEN trally located. Wm. H. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

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TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED 7-room house to good family of adults, from June 1; rent $55. Address A 983, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—PRETTILY LOCATED ON LAUREL-av., near lake; 10-room modern house. Apply to BRAND BROS., Highland Park, or to MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Lake Forest, Ill., 18-room dwelling; stable and large grounds; very desirable for hotel purposes.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED 12-ROOM house, containing all modern improvements; large grounds and barn; at Highland Park.
S. M. MILLARD, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WINNETKA, $40; good location. 1202, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LAKE FOREST—FURNISHED LARGE residence; 8 acres. Owner, A 942, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE AT OAK PARK. J. C. KIDNER, 215 Madison-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FLATS.

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TO RENT—THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST FLATS ON THE SOUTH SIDE; RENT $25 TO $35; 5 AND 6 ROOMS EACH.

The conveniences consist of rapid running elevator, steam, hot and cold water, electric light in halls, gas ranges, clothes driers, laundry tubs, etc.

The Alexandra Building, s. e. cor. Bowen-av. (41st-st.), and Cottage Grove-av.

Convenient to all lines of transportation, including I. C. R. R., Lake Shore boulevard trains, cable and cross-town cars. See these before renting. Janitor on premises.
H. MERIGOLD & CO.,
204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT— EXTRA DESIRABLE
IN THE "DE LEON,"
220-231 42D-ST., NEAR DREXEL-BLVD.
Elegantly finished, 8 large rooms, all light and large; 47 closets, pantry, butler's pantry, store-room, and servants' bath-room; steam heat, janitor service, hot water; hot and cold water in every side-board, consol, refrigerator, mosaic and marble entrance; shades, screens, etc.; SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM. Apply on premises
TO RENT.

FOR HIGH CLASS TENANTS.
We have a few very high grade apartments for which we wish to secure a class of tenants who are willing to pay a reasonable price only for
THE BEST ACCOMMODATIONS,
and to such as meet our requirements we will make most liberal concessions for the season or year. If you will call upon us we will make it greatly to your interest.
RHODES BROS. & CO.,
520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—"KNICKERBOCKER," ELLIS-AV. and 42d-st., south and east exposure, large lawn in front; elegant apartments containing 6 and 7 rooms, each in first-class order, steam-heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service, etc. Apply to WHITE & WENTWORTH,
Branch office, 4230 Greenwood-av. Main office, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS, N. E. COR. 46th-st. and Evans-av.; 1st, 2d, and 3d floors; 4 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water and gas range; all light and clean flats; good janitor service and freight elevator; rent $20 to $23. Apply to janitor at building, or P. A. HAZARD & CO., 4704 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—2716-2718 WABASH-AV., SECond floor flat, 7 rooms and bath; large, light rooms; heat and janitor service.
3053 Michigan-av., second floor flat; 8 rooms and bath; janitor service; open for inspection.
Apply to J. FOSTER RHODES & CO.,
30 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS. "THE WAUkesha"; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; building newly decorated throughout; fine mantels; entrance 2 blocks to Ill. Cent. express trains, elevated road, or electric cars; $25 up; 64th-st., Grace and Hope-sts.; janitor always on hand.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS—
4239 and 4241 St. Lawrence-av.,
7 rooms and bath;
Steam heat; janitor service.
Reduced rentals.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 915, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—287-95 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS AND BATH; steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, gas logs, sideboard, wardrobe—every modern convenience; low rent to A1 tenants.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON,
80 Dearborn-st., or 674 43d-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BET. Michigan-av. and Prairie-av., handsome, light 4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40 per month.
BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate, 187 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!
Handsome and elegant 6 and 7 room flats, cozy and full of sunshine; must be rented regardless of price. Apply "The Norwood," Thirtieth-st. and Indiana-av.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. COR 22d-st. and Indiana-av.—Flats in suites of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; hall, light, heat, steam, elevator and janitor. Apply at elevator, 90 E. 22d-st.
L. M. HODGES.

TO RENT—MARATHON FLATS, CO3. 23D-ST. and Cottage Grove-av., 5, 5 and 6 rooms; very pleasant location; convenient to Illinois Central cable, and elevated railroads; rents very reasonable. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc. steam laundry, grand hall, janitor service; $14 to $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"THE ELLIS," S. E. COR. ELLIS-AV. and 42d-st.; splendid large 8 and 9-room flats, handsomely finished; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; $50 to $70; see janitor.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-ROOM FLAT, $12.50; 3-room, $15; 4-room, $17.50; 7-room, $27.50; ranges, steam, boiling hot water day and night, laundries, janitors, shades, carpeted halls. Agent always on premises; moving free. 2803 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3953 AND 4955 PRAIRIE-AV. AND 827 and 829 50th-st., elegant 7 and 8 room flats; steam heat, electric lights, etc.; nothing finer in the city for $75. Open.

TO RENT—2522 CALUMET-AV.—8-ROOM FLAT, sunlight in every room; modern conveniences; janitor service; rent only $25.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1702 STATE-ST., FINE LARGE 7 room and bath flat; newly decorated throughout $20 to $27.50. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, 3537 COTTAGE Grove-av.; modern improvements; $16 upwards; front and rear; janitor service.

TO RENT—2932 GROVE-AV.; A COZY 6-ROOM flat; every room light and in good order.
R. B. COOPER, 624 Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—LARGE, LIGHT 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM steam flats, $23 up. Cor. University and Rhodes, near 35th-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, KITCHEN, DINING-room, 2 bedrooms, and hot bath; cheap to right person. Flat, 221 31st, corner Indiana.

TO RENT—FLAT OVERLOOKING PARK; ENtire expenses for two, $30, including rent, groceries, washing, etc.; near "L." Select. 4901 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, CORNER Wabash and 18th. BARKER & JACKSON.

West Side.

TO RENT—RISLEY BLDG., 7-ROOM FLAT, $21; 5-room flat, $18; 340 South Leavitt-st., lower flat, 7 rooms, $18; upper flat, 7 rooms, $17. Flats all newly papered, light on three sides; mantels, modern improvements; premises open from 10 to 6 daily. Office, N. E. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., half block south of Harrison.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A LIGHT, CLEAN 5 or 7-room flat, call 94 N. E. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., half block south of Harrison, between 10 and 6 daily.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT; NEW building; modern; janitor service. Will exchange rent for vacant lot or piano.
T. N. MCCAULLY, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMEST 7-ROOM NEW flat on the West Side; inquire on premises, 1531 Fulton-st.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 5 ROOMS, ALL light, $15. 131 Peoria-st., near Adams. Fine condition.

TO RENT—7 S. KEDZIE-AV., COR. W. LAKE, 6 room flat; tiled bath, gas range, refrigerator, shades screens, gas grate; L station; $24; were $35.

TO RENT—1453 TO 1463 JACKSON-BLVD., COR. Kedzie-av., elegant new flats, hardwood finish, open plumbing, steam heat, gas ranges, etc. Keys at 1455.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLAT IN Lincoln, near Park-av., $20. E. L. STEWART, 114, 140 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE ORMONDE,"
Astor-st., near corner of Goethe, one block from Lake-Shore drive.
6 and 7 room apartments; hardwood throughout; steam heat, gas ranges, and every convenience; very moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
"THE ASTOR,"
Division-st. near Lake-Shore dr ve.
Seven-room apartments, finished in hardwood; hot-water heat and gas ranges supplied with either natural or mixed gas; every convenience; very moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—465 DEARBORN-AV., ONE OF THE handsomest 8-room apartments on the North Side; steam heat, hot and cold water, janitor and elevator service, telephone, etc.; moderate rent. HALL, DRESSER & CO., The Temple, 184 La Salle-st., Main 3549.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 10-ROOM flat in the best residence part of Dearborn-av., for six months or longer, to careful tenant, at very reasonable rent.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—880-882 N. WELLS-ST.—6-ROOM FLAT in modern building having every convenience—only one left; steam heat, hot and cold water; rent $30.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—IN THE NEWPORT, COR. PINE AND Ontario-sts., 7-room flat, all large and light; steam heat, etc.; choice location; walking distance; rent $50 per month. Apply janitor, or
W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
"THE CLEVELAND,"
Corner of Cleveland and Fullerton-avs.
Two blocks from Lincoln Park, one block from Clark and Wells-st. cables; four, five, six, and seven-room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, all conveniences; very moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—560 E. DIVISION-ST., NEAR LAKE, 7-room flat, newly renovated, heat. Apply Flat 1.

TO RENT—429 E. CHICAGO-AV., ELEGANT steam-heated flat; all conv's known. Ap. 1st flat.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
No. 1906 Wabash-av., store and basement.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Marquette Building.

TO RENT—STORES AT 4215-17-25 STATE-ST., $20; good location for grocery; owner on premises between 3 and 5 p. m. PATTERSON, 80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE STORES, 16TH-st., bet. Michigan and Wabash; suitable for grocery, bakery, barber-shop, or any other business. RONOKE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE—
1517 Michigan-av.; great location for carriage trade.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—CHOICE LOCATION, 272 E. 57th-st., near South Park station and Jackson Park.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
STEAM-HEATED STORES
In the new and elegant "Haworth" Building, 1421 to 1427 North Clark-st., near Diversey and Ferris wheel; good location for business; reasonable rent.
HILLS BROS., 107 Dearborn-st. Room 20.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SELECT TENANTS ONLY—TO RENT We have several vacancies in well-located apartment buildings which we desire to fill with the class of tenants who will appreciate liberal treatment and GENEROUS REDUCTION IN RENTS.
While we are prepared to make very low prices for the accommodations offered, we desire to maintain the character of the property by admitting only refined parties with references.
STATE EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT—
We will meet your views if possible. Call.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—TO DESIRABLE PARTIES—DESK room, including desks and free use of telephone, in one of the best and most central located office buildings in Chicago. Rookery Annex, Room 404, Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT — DESK ROOM IN OFFICE, 1112 Fort Dearborn Bldg., cor. Clark and Monroe. Telephone, vault, etc. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—SMALL LIGHT PRIVATE OFFICE IN elegant suite; telephone, vault, reception room, etc.; professional man preferred. 402 N. Y Life Bldg.

TO RENT—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, PART of a large first floor office, furnished. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, NICE, CLEAN, LIGHT office. 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN NICELY FURnished office. Address A 927, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE, UNFURNISHED, desk room. 459 The Rookery.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or sales rooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—"LEXINGTON STABLE."
2220 to 2232 Indiana-av.
2-story brick of 75 stalls and ample carriage room. Key at this office. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTEL WOODBINE, COR. OF 60TH and Princeton-av., Englewood; 80 rooms; elegantly furnished; to first-class parties only; look in and see it.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D AND 4TH FLOORS OR ENtire building, northeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sts.; will be arranged for elevator power if desired; entrance on two streets; opposite terminal station, Metropolitan West Side Elevated. Address L. H. Prentice Co., 205 E. Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10 MADE EVERY DAY BY NEW PLAN OF systematic gain speculation; send for free booklet showing how to make money even on wrong side of market; best workings on plan and highest references given. Address A 983, Tribune office.

HAVE FIRST-CLASS LOCATION IN ONE OF Chicago's best suburbs; want to meet young man with some means to open with me a general real estate, insurance, money loaning, and brokerage business; no agents. Address A 903, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PAVING BRICK WORKS NEAR Pittsburg; capacity 30,000 per day; finest shale or fire clay brick; good market; cheap to quick buyer. ORR B. BOYARD, 191 First-av., Pittsburg, Pa.

FINEST LOCATION ON NORTH SIDE FOR A good physician, over drug store.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTate, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERR, New Lyon Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN a good located grocery and market; partners disagreed. Call or address WILLIAM BAIRD, 3828 Halsted-st. No agents.

$500 BUYS ½ INTEREST IN A BUSINESS THAT will net you $1,200 a year and as staple as gold.
KEYES & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

WELL ESTABLISHED JEWELRY BUSINESS for sale; South Side; inventory about $2,000; fixtures separate; terms made satisfactory. Address A 953, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE LIQuor house to handle ales and porters throughout the West for an old established Canadian brewery. Bond's Commercial Agency, 1136 Unity Building.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 122 Market-st.

WANTED—BY CORPORATION—ASSISTANT manager with $2,000; good salary; money secured. Address A 982, Tribune office.

SPECULATORS—1,000 WANTED WITH $100.00 to join big combination buying wheat. Particulars Lock Box 19, Cedar Falls, Ia.

FOR SALE—25-ROOM FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS European hotel; cheap for cash. Address A 980, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SANITARIUM, FURNISHED, 35 rooms. MRS. JUSTIN HAYES, Western Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; GOOD INVESTMENT; cheap rent; present owner will be landlord; retiring, poor health. Call 705 Grand-av.; no agents.

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY—WELL EQUIPped, with profitable trade; good reasons for selling. Address A 560, Tribune office.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT DOING GOOD business for sale cheap. A 972, Tribune.

OFFICE MAN—A1, ALL AROUND; MUST INvest $1,500. Address A 926, Tribune office.

LADY WITH $100 CAN SECURE $15 WEEKLY. For interview address A 993, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS, CHAIRS, OFFICE PARTITIONS. The selling price of all merchandise is governed by the cost of production and the expense of selling. Having the producing part down to a science, we have obtained the first point. On account of our small rents and our inexpensive way of conducting our business, we obtain the second point; consequently we can sell better goods for less money than any first-class house in the city. SHOW CASE, STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
R. X. McARTHUR,
30 Rialto Bldg.

FINE PLATE-GLASS AND OAK OFFICE; OVER 100 linear feet of partitions and doors; modern style, for sale cheap. Apply at once to LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 209 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHERRY OFFICE DESK. Can be seen at 478 Elm-st.

FOR SALE—SAFE, GOOD AS NEW, ONE-HALF price. 309 26th-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE-st. cor. Adams, successful specialist in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9-5. Sundays 10-12.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. cor. Adams and Clark-sts., chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 727 W. HARRISON-ST., treats successfully all diseases of women.

DR. C. C. HIGGINS, 315 INTER-OCEAN BUILDing. Hours 12 to 3. Letters answered.

DR. DAVIS—IRREGULARITIES OF WOMEN promptly relieved. 334 W. 12th-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER BY HAND READing; four different ways; brings back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME MOZART, 185½ Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian and Hindoo charm; time no rates.

WONDERFUL MME. AMIE TELLS EVERYthing. Call today. 366 State-st., Room 1.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—WABASH-AV., S. E. COR. CONgress, opposite Auditorium—Very accessible by cable, elevated, or I. C. R. R.; 160 ft. on avenue; 99 years, no revaluation; only 5 per cent on present, increasing value; largest, cheapest, best vacant lot in business dist. H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WAGES COLLECTED FREE. GARNISHMENTS, attachments, damage claims. 70 La Salle, R. 54.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE BOARD OF TRADE ticket. Address promptly A 988, Tribune.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS obtained. CHAS. TILLMAN, R. 812, 112 Clark.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN NATURAL BEAUTY—

EDGEBROOK

HAS NO PEERS.

While its train service alone, which means its accessibility to the city will make property there double in value within one year, 32 trains per day—C., M. & St. P. R. R.—25 minutes' ride; 9c fare.

IDEAL HOME SITES, COVERED WITH FINE OLD TREES.

BEAUTIFUL WINDING STREETS, Heavily Macadamized.

LOVELY GLENS.

WOODED HILLSIDES.

NO SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

To increase the expenses or burden the inhabitants of this beautiful spot, as the owners are macadamizing streets, putting in city sewerage and water for each lot, and laying sidewalks at their own expense.

MAGNIFICENT $11,000 STONE DEPOT, NEARING COMPLETION.

Fine homes already being built by purchasers and contracts let for many more.

Lots 50x150 feet, and abstract of title and guarantee go with every lot.

Low prices, exceptionally easy terms, free transportation to view the property at any time. For plats, etc., apply to

W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
204 DEARBORN-ST., MARQUETTE BUILDING.
Telephone 2744.

FOR SALE—ON EASIEST TERMS AND LONGest time ever offered in United States, the following properties. There is an opportunity here for any one with only a small amount of cash to acquire valuable property within 3 miles of Court-House (all owned by Eastern party):

We will lease any one piece, giving 99 years' time to pay in, at low interest, with an option to buy at any time within 10 years at present prices, if we make small cash payment.

Or we will sell to you outright if you make small cash payment and let balance remain on mortgage 10 or 20 years at low interest, giving you an option to pay off at any time.

The price to all, rich or poor. Equal terms to all.

If you want to buy an elegant lot or a bunch of lots or a comfortable residence within 3 miles of Court-House at low price for a nominal sum down and eternity to pay balance in this is the opportunity of your life. Seize it. Come and talk with us. That costs you nothing.

3 acres cor. 22d and W. 44th	$12,000
412 Calumet-av., brick flats	9,500
706 Monroe, good brick house	6,000
159 Walnut, 3-story frame	3,000
209 S. Leavitt, cottage, brick	1,450
401 S. Leavitt, octagon brick	4,750
3586 Vincennes-av., modern brick	7,000
3578 Vincennes-av., modern brick	7,000
3570 Vincennes-av., modern brick	7,000
507 Webster-av., brick, modern	7,500
509 Webster-av., brick, modern	7,500
511 Webster-av., brick, modern	8,000
10 lots, Union-st., near 51st, each	1,000
50 ft. Sedgwick-st., near North-av	6,000
40,744 sq. ft. fronting Archer-av. and running parallel to R. R., near 39th-st., only 2½ miles from business center, only	17,500

Also other property owned by same party. Apply to either of the undersigned:
JOHN WAIN. D. G. HAMILTON.
303 Tacoma Bldg., 100 Washington-st.
Cor. Madison and La Salle. Rooms 1101-1102.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

FOR SALE—ON A BASIS OF PAYING 12 PER cent, Gore's Row, 10 new houses, 4 and 6 rooms, South Side; rented for 1895; all responsible tenants; location unsurpassed as to present and future; new bldg.; about $21,000; contract; actual buyers only need answer. A 559, Tribune.

FOR SALE—60X106 ON SHERMAN-ST., NEAR Polk; for immediate sale will consider an offer of $41,000. W. J. YOUNG & SON,
413 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. bldg., 205 La Salle-st., cor. Adams. Tel. 5,170.

MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class modern house, in splendid order; beautiful decorations; barn cost $5,000; price $35,000.

ELLIS—Two new Colonial houses, near Oakwood-av. If you want to see something pretty look at them, outside and inside.

KENWOOD—Fine modern house in choice location, with lot 50x150 ft.; $20,000.

FOR SALE—
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
State-st., between 42d and 43d, west front, 50x165 feet; only $160 per foot.
MEAD & COE.
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COR. 51ST-BLVD. AND MADISON-av., an elegant brick and stone 3-story 28 foot front residence, built for owner's occupancy; it is thoroughly modern, assorted hardwoods throughout, tiled bath and toilet rooms, hot water heat, parquetry floors. Apply to E. T. BASSETT, Grand Rapids Mantel Co., 154 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STORE, NEAR POLK-ST. IMproved, $75,000; will take third trade. Plymouth-pl., 20 ft. improved, $80,000; will take $12,000 clear improved trade. Positive sacrifice! double section business corner, vacant, 103x125, streets just resloyed, $13,000; will increase rapidly in value. HIBBARD FOSTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—24 MINUTES FROM RANDOLPH-st. station of I. C. railway, my new suburban home, seven room house, three blocks from station, for $1,850, down; lake water, improved street, etc. Balance may be paid $15 monthly; same as cheap rent. Address J R 112, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON CHAMPLAIN-ST., BETWEEN 33d and 34th-sts., near Archer-av., only one block from electric car line, my beautiful eastfront lot, for only $650; 18 worth $1,000; must have $75 cash, balance $10 per month. Come quick if you want it. No agents. J A 114, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY Center-av., Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth-sts. Improvements in and assessments paid.
OTIS & NEWBURY & CO.,
New York Life Bldg., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON FOREST-AV., near 32d-st., 30x100; house has 19 rooms and is modern. Price $10,000 or $5,000 and other half in good lots. ROBERT C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAN YOU BUILD A 10-FOOT house, 10x26, Berkeley-av., near 42d-st., worth $1,000. Price, $550. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 151 36TH-ST., NEAR VINCENNES-av.—3-st. iny flat building; steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, and all modern improvements.
J. R. TAYLOR, builder, 4815 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE STORE AND flat building, paying well; good reasons for selling. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—43D-ST. BUSINESS PROPERTY paying 10 per cent, $75,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON CALUMET-AV. corner, near 43d, 30x130 ft. Apply to A. H. STACK, Room 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL-AV., 200 FT. SOUTH 53d-st., 50x200; snap; bargain.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CITY—
Send or call immediately for free excursion tickets to attend our property next Saturday, May 18th.
We want to show our fine new subdivision, cor. of Diversey and California-ave. This property is on the north line of Diversey-av., which is the new fire limits. Frame houses can be built on our land. Adolph Haeussler's famous military band will give a grand concert, and we will make it pleasant for all. Ladies cordially invited.
Train leaves Wells-st. Depot at 1:30 sharp; return leaves Diversey-av. at 4:30 p. m.
R. C. GIVINS & CO.,
96 Washington-st., City.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS, Between Grand-av. and North-av., street cars and Metropolitan Elevated; low prices and easy monthly payments. For plats and further particulars call on or address JOHN F. THOMPSON, Owner.
Tel. 4926 Main. 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1453 TO 1463 JACKSON-BLVD., corner Kedzie-av., one or all of five elegant, new, and substantial 3-story flat buildings; stone front, hardwood finish, open plumbing, steam heat, gas ranges, etc.; an excellent investment; favorable terms. R. D. HUSZAGH, 112 Clark-st., Room 712.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—
HALSTED-ST., NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV., three houses, a two-story brick and two two-story frames; income 10 per cent net, and two lots, all for $7,000.
S. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—S. W. Cor. Fulton-st. and Union Park-pl., 44x104 to alley, with frame improvements.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV. positively the cheapest lot in the block; south front; 25x118½, and only $145 per foot. HARRY GREENEBAUM, Exclusive Agents, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH AND short time—56 feet front on Monadnock Elevated station, east of Ogden-av. Address A 979, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK-AV., NEAR HURon-st., lots 26x119, $900. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—833 AND 835 VAN BUREN-ST., VAcant; real bargain. 164 La Salle-st., Room 34.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$5,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
LOTS $40 PER FOOT AND UPWARDS.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
723 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE RESIdence property, vacant and improved, in the Buena Park district, North Side. For price and particulars apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., Room 89, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—17 GORDON-TERRACE, BUENA Park, near the lake; fine 9-room residence with 50 feet, on easy terms; price $12,500.
C. U. GORDON & CO., R. 89, 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A few very choice lots in Evanston within one to three blocks of Central-av. depot, at prices from $18 to $20 per foot.
These lots are nearly all 50x200 feet to 20-foot alleys, improved with water-pipes, sewers, electric lights, large, fine shade trees, sidewalks, etc. In fact, the choicest residence and business lots in the town. Have also a few very choice corners.
TERMS:
$50 to $100 cash, balance $10 to $20 per month.
Evanston is too well known to need my telling all the advantages it has over all other suburban towns near Chicago.
If you are ready for a bargain call early, as the choicest lots will be selected first.
Free ride to any one wishing to see this property.
For plats and further particulars call on or address the owner,
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
Tel. 4926 Main. 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE on the hill at Tracey; 40 minutes out on the Rock Island R. R.; house 11 rooms; all latest and best modern improvements; hardwood finish; water, gas, furnace; lot 140x300, all in large forest trees, with beautiful lawns and shrubbery; barn; cowhouse, and garden; terms reasonable. Call on
J. M. SECRIST,
125 La Salle-st., R. 50.

FOR SALE—THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND magnificent country home in the city limits; house is of Athens marble finished in red oak; heated throughout with hot water; corner lot, 150x200; east and south front, trees, etc.
We can sell this charming place for half its real value. It must be seen; 42 minutes' ride; a chance of a lifetime.
R. C. GIVINS & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; carved stairs; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 55 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 Al neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner. Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$35 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; carved stairs; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 55 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 Al neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner. Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK ONLY—A SNAP IN A fine residence lot on the Burlington road, 20 minutes from Union Depot. One-tenth cash, balance on your own terms. East front, two blocks from depot. Must sell at once. Address J R, 121, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, ONLY HALF block from the new 12th-st. electric car line; fine building lot, which I will sell for $350, worth $500; must have $50 cash, balance in easy monthly payments. Address J R 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL IMMEDIATELY—9-room new modern house, 50-ft. corner; ground worth $1,500, house $3,000; total $5,100; sacrifice price, $3,900; close suburb.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — GENEVA, ILL. (CHICAGO ONE hour) beautifully located residences and grounds; 16-room house; large barn, orchard, small fruits. Box 38, Geneva.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROperty, improved and vacant. Several great bargains.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON VERY easy terms; send or call for further particulars.
WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 204.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW 8-ROOM COTtage, 2 lots, Longwood, on Rock Island, furnace; $3,500; equity, $2,500. OWNER, R. 75, 161 La Salle.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE; NEAR DEPOT; terms to suit. T. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE FINEST 1,800-ACRE nicely improved grain or cattle farm in Iowa; will trade part for good horses; price $72,000. Iowa Real Estate and Loan Co., 226 Fourth street, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN CASS CO., MICH., 40 to 180 acres, with good orchards, some fronting lakes; $3,000 to $10,000; terms to suit purchaser. J. H. KEELER, 529, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE FINEST COTTON plantations in Mississippi, 3,000 acres; might be exchanged. Address Room 230, Gore's Hotel.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE OIL LANDS NEAR Sarnia, Ontario; a big bargain if taken quick; investigate. Address A 998, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES AT GRIFFITH, THE crossing of 4 railroads and the Standard Oil pipe lines (3 tr

ME TABLES.
RN.
ued.)

ESTERN RAILWAY—
08 Clark-st. Oakley-av.
Wells and Kinzie-sts.

Leave.	Arrive.
r, * 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
* 10:50 pm	* 8:40 am
* 10:40 pm	* 7:50 am
* 10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
p. †12:50 pm	† 2:15 pm
h. * 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
a † 8:15 am	b 8:00 am
* 10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
‡ 6:15 pm	c 8:15 am
† 11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
† 2:00 am	c 7:35 am
* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
ee a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
pr * 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Lv... 13 a. m., e4 a. m.,	
0 a. m. †2 p. m., †5 p.	
p. m. Ar.	* 7:35 a. m.,
1:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m.,	
p. m.	
Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a.	
m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.,	
5 p. m., †11:10 p. m.	
*8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.	
*10:50 p. m. *Daily.	
Monday. †Ex. Sat.	
ly from Winona.	

LL THROUGH TRAINS
12th-st. and Park row.
o be taken from 22d-st.
ations. Tickets at city
Auditorium Hotel.

Leave.	Arrive.
* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
*4:35 pm	*10:00 am
* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
* 11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
† 8:31 am	
	† 7:20 pm

ns to Dubuque only.
day.

D & PAC. RY.—PAS-
en-st., one block south
t office, corner Adams
tte Building.

Leave.	Arrive.
* 9:00 am	* 7:50 pm
* 8:45 am	* 2:05 pm
* 8:30 pm	*12:05 pm
* 8:30 pm	2:05 pm
* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
* 6:00 pm	* 9:55 am
* 6:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
*10:00 pm	* 8:10 pm
*10:30 am	* 6:00 am
*10:10 pm	* 7:10 am

cEx. Saturday. cEx.
local from Des Moines,
on Big Five Saturday.

ily at 6:00 p. m., with
arrive Omaha 9:35

AND ST. PAUL RY.
-st. Tel. 2190. Ad-
ams, Adams, and Mad-

Depart.	Arrive.
† 8:30 am	† 2:45 pm
* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
†11:30 am	† 6:15 pm
† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
† 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
†10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
†10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
†10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
†10:35 pm	* 7:15 am

cEx. Mon. eSun. only.

B. & Q. RAILROAD
No. 211 Clark-st. and
Wells and Adams-sts.

Leave.	Arrive.
† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
† 8:15 am	† 2:06 pm
† 4:30 pm	† 9:20 am
† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
† 6:30 pm	† 9:20 am
† 6:30 pm	† 9:20 am
* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am
†11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

daily ex. Saturday.

N RY.—GRAND
and Harrison-sts.
380 Main.

Leave.	Arrive.
7:10 am*	†11:20 pm
* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
† 2:10 pm	*10:20 am
† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

LLINOIS RAILROAD
st., Auditorium An-
rborn and Polk.

Leave.	Arrive.
8:00 am	† 5:55 pm
2:45 pm	† 9:30 am
d 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

RN.

ES, CHICAGO
ams, Canal, and
t station, at 248
and at Auditori-
follows:
Sunday.

Leave.	Arrive.
† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
*10:30 am	* 4:45 pm
*0:30 am	* 5:00 pm
:30 am	* 5:00 pm
:30 am	* 6:00 pm
:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
:30 pm	* 9:00 am
:40 pm	* 9:00 am
* 9:30 pm	* 9:00 am
* 8:30 am	* 6:30 pm
* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
:30 pm	* 9:00 am

C. & H. R., AND
rs Falls Route."
Station, 12th-st.
nd Hyde Park.

Leave	Arrive
ssave	Chicago.
:50 am	† 6:35 pm
*10:30 am	* 4:30 pm
	* 4:30 pm
	* 9:05 pm
	* 9:05 pm
	*11:10 pm
	† 7:10 am
	* 7:50 am

& W. M. Ry. leave
:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20

t. R., leave †8:30
. m.; †9:05 p. m.

O—DEPOT, GRAND
ion, City office, 193

Leave.	Arrive.
n	
	* 6:40 pm
*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
* 5:25 pm	† 7:30 am
* 7:40 pm	* 7:25 am

GOT ONE LITTLE RUN.

ANSON'S MEN RECEIVE SMALL SATISFACTION FROM NEW YORKS.

Failed to Hit Rusie's Scientific Curves, While the Men from the East Make Merry with the Work of Terry—The Gotham Pitcher Well Supported by the Field and by Umpire Long—Bannon Makes a Daring Play and Steals Home from Third.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	12	6	.666
Chicago	12	8	.600
Cincinnati	12	8	.600
Boston	9	6	.600
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Phil'delp'a	8	7	.533
Baltimore	7	7	.500
New York	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Washing'n	6	10	.375
St. Louis	8	14	.364
Louisville	5	12	.294

Results Yesterday.

New Yorks, 14; Chicagos, 1.
Washingtons, 6; Louisvilles, 4.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyns, 4.
Cincinnatis, 5; Baltimores, 2.

Games Today.

New Yorks at Chicago.
Philadelphias at Pittsburg.
Bostons at Cleveland.

THOUGHT IT WAS A GAME OF MARBLES.

Anson's Men Forget They Were Supposed to Be Ball Payers.

Capt. Anson's ball team was woefully walloped yesterday. Amos Rusie, a Hoosier pitcher transplanted in New York, was the principal cause of it. Mr. Rusie did the pitching for the Giants, or rather, for the midgets who travel under that name. He had a large and varied assortment of fast, curved balls which the Chicago batters were not able to locate. While the Chicagoans were "ducking" their heads and dodging the fast ones the ball would bend over the plate and the umpire would mark up a strike. In that way eight Chicago batters fell without touching the ball and only four were able to hit it saley. Truly is Mr. Rusie a great pitcher.

On the other hand was Mr. Terry. He pitched for the Chicagos. His record reminds one of Rusie's for only one reason—it is so different. The New Yorks hammered fourteen base hits out of Terry's curves. One of them which came hot from Tiernan's bat was a home run and five of the others were two baggers.

One feature of the game was the umpiring. A short man named Long made his first appearance and rendered the decisions. His judgment on balls and strikes was questioned by the crowd and in some cases were dark. After he had made a lot of decisions believed by the crowd to be rankly in favor of the New Yorks some one in the grand stand threw him out a quarter. Mr. Long pocketed the quarter.

The solitary run with which the Chicagos adorned the score board was delayed until the eighth inning and came just in time to save a shut out. Even then it was a gift. Rusie gave Ryan a base on balls. An error by Davis allowed the Senator to get around to third and another error by the same player allowed him to get home.

With the New Yorks it was different. Bannon, the first man at bat, thumped out a two-bagger and he went to third. And from there home, while Wilmot and Anson were pulling down the fly hits that retired Tiernan and Davis. This same little Bannon made the most startling play of the game when he came to bat again in the third—a steal from third to home base. He bunted out a shot hit and stole second. After Tiernan had gone out Terry gave Davis and Doyle bases on balls which put a man at every corner. While Van Haltren was at bat came Bannon's opportunity. The umpire had called "One ball," then two, and then three. After the third one Bannon cantered toward the home plate. Donohue stood watching him thinking, as Bannon intended him to, that four balls had been called instead of three and that the run was forced. When Bannon had touched the plate Donohue came out of his trance. Then Van Haltren bunted out a hit and while the Chicago infielders were firing the ball around the diamond Davis and Doyle scored and Van went to second. A wild pitch advanced him to third and he came home on a short poke by Farrell. Fuller started the fourth inning with a two-base hit to left and scored on a couple of sacrifice hits. Davis had a base on balls and scored after Wilmot's miserable muff of Doyle's fly hit.

The New Yorks added three to their string in the sixth inning on a base on balls, a double by Doyle, and singles by Davis and Van. Haltren. Tiernan came to bat in the seventh with two of his team on the base paths and fired off a home run shot over the right field fence that brought them all in. Doyle scored again in the eighth, the last one over the plate. It was all the crowd wanted. The day was cold and disagreeable and such a day just didn't make anyone feel any better. The score:

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, rf	3	1	1	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss	4	0	0	3	3	0
Wilmot, lf	4	0	1	1	1	1
Anson, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	0
Lange, c	4	0	0	4	1	0
Everitt, 3b	4	0	0	1	4	0
Stewart, 2b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Terry, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Stratt'n, cf	2	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	4	24	14	3

NEW YORKS.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, lf	4	3	2	1	0	0
Tiern'n, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, 3b	5	1	2	1	2	0
Doyle, 1b	3	3	1	12	1	1
Van H., cf	5	1	3	1	0	0
Staf'd, ss	5	0	0	1	1	2
Farrell, c	5	0	1	7	2	0
Rusie, p	4	0	2	0	3	0
Fuller, ss	3	2	2	2	4	1
Totals	37	14	14	27	14	4

Chicagos ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
New Yorks ..... 1 0 4 2 0 3 3 1 *—14

Attendance—2,000. Earned runs—New Yorks, 5. Home run—Tiernan. Two-base hits—Bannon, Fuller [2]. Doyle [2]. Sacrifice hit—Bannon. Double plays—Fuller-Doyle, Davis-Doyle, Fuller-Stafford-Doyle, Wilmot-Dahlen. Wild pitch—Terry. Umpire—Long. Time of game—1:55.

The same clubs will play again this afternoon. Meekin will pitch for the New Yorks and Hutchison for the Chicagos.

St. Louis, 6; Brooklyns, 4.

St. Louis, Mo., May 14.—Today's game was anybody's up to the eighth, when the Browns commenced to slug Lucid, breaking the tie and getting a winning load which the Brooklyns failed to overcome. Attendance 1,000. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Miller, c	0	1	2	2	1
Connor, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Peitz, 3b	1	2	2	4	1
Quinn, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Ely, ss	1	1	2	2	0
Dowd, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	6	10	27	15	3

Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	0	3	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Foutz, rf	2	1	2	0	0
Daly, 3b	1	2	2	4	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Mulvey, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Daley, c	0	0	5	1	0
Lucid, p	0	0	2	0	0
Burns, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	7	24	9	1

St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 *—6
Brooklyns ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyns, 1. Two-base hit—Corcoran. Three-base hits—Anderson. Peitz, Quinn, Dowd. Home run—Dowd. Stolen bases—Miller, Brown, Cooley. Double plays—Dowd-O'Connor-Corcoran. Daly-Dailey. Base on balls—Off Clarkson, 2; off Lucid, 3. Struck out—Clarkson, 1. Passed ball—Dailey. Umpire—McDonald. Time—1:45.

Cincinnatis, 5; Baltimores, 2.

Cincinnati, O., May 14.—The Reds batted consecutively and hard today. Bases on balls helped them a little. The Baltimores batted Dwyer hard and Parrott took his place in the third inning. Parrott was touched for three hits at the start, but after that the Baltimores could not touch him. The weather was cold and windy. Attendance, 1,400. The score:

Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b	1	2	1	3	1
Hoy, lf	0	0	6	2	0
McPhee, 2b	2	3	2	4	1
Ewing, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Miller, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Everitt, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Stewart, 2b	0	0	0	2	3
Vaughn, c	0	0	0	4	1
Dwyer, p	0	0	0	0	0
Parrott, p	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	5	8	22	16	8

Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	2	0	4	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Jennings, ss	0	1	5	3	1
Kelley, lf	0	3	1	0	1
Brodie, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Carey, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Reitz, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Robinson, c	0	1	4	3	0
Hoffer, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Gleason	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	9	27	18	2

*Batted in place of Hoffer.

Cincinnatis ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5
Baltimores ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnatis, 2; Baltimores, 2. Two-base hits—Parrott; McGraw, Kelley, 2; Jennings. Three-base hit—McPhee. Sacrifice hit—Spies. Stolen bases—Latham, 2; McPhee, Miller. Double plays—Hoy, Ewing; McPhee, Smith; McGraw, Reitz, and Carey. Bases on balls—Off Dwyer, 1; by Hoffer, 4. Struck out—By Hoffer, 2. Passed balls—Robinson. Time, 1:45. Umpire—Emslie.

Washingtons, 6; Louisvilles, 4.

Louisville, Ky., May 14.—The home team went to pieces in the seventh inning today and the Senators were allowed to score five runs. Both McDermott and Stockdale pitched good ball, but the latter received the best support. The weather was cool. Attendance, 836. The score:

Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E
Sweeney, rf	1	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Shugart, cf	0	1	4	1	1
Glass'c'k, ss	0	2	0	2	1
Welch, c	0	0	1	1	1
Preston, 3b	1	1	1	3	1
Clarke, lf	1	1	5	1	0
Luby, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
McD'rm't, p	1	0	1	1	0
*McGann	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	8	24	14	4

Washingt'ns.	R	B	P	A	E
Crooks, 2b	1	0	1	3	0
Joyce, 3b	2	2	4	2	0
Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	1
H's'm'ser, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Maguire, c	0	0	2	1	0
Cr't'w'ght, 1b	1	1	7	3	0
Coogan, ss	1	1	1	2	1
Abbey, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Stockdale, p	1	1	3	1	0
Totals	6	8	27	12	2

*Batted for McDermott.

Louisvilles ..... 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Washingtons ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 *—6

Earned runs—Washingtons, 2. First base on errors—Louisvilles, 2; Washingtons, 2. Left on bases—Louisvilles, 5; Washingtons, 5. Bases on balls—Off McDermott, 3; off Stockdale, 2. Struck out—McDermott, 1; Stockdale, 2. Two-base hits—Preston, Clarke, Cartwright. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Sweeny, Cartwright, Crooks. Double play—Clarke-O'Brien. Passed ball—Welch. Umpire—Keefe. Time—2:10.

GAMES IN WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Des Moines, Jacksonvilles, St. Josephs, and Rockfords Win in Their Contests.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Lincoln	8	2	.800
Des Moines	7	2	.777
St. Joseph	5	5	.500
Omaha	4	5	.444
Peoria	4	6	.400
Rockford	4	6	.400
Milwaukee	4	7	.363
Jacksonville	3	6	.333

Des Moines, Ia., May 14.—The score:

Des Moines	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0—6
Quincys	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2—4

Base hits—Des Moines, 8; Quincys, 6. Errors—Des Moines, 2; Quincys, 3. Batteries—Mauck and Traffley; McGreevy and Boland.

Lincoln, Neb., May 14.—The score:

Lincolns	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
Jacksonvilles	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	*—4

Base hits—Lincolns, 8; Jacksonvilles, 5. Errors—Lincolns, 3; Jacksonvilles, 3. Batteries—Gragg and Speer; Swartz and Jentzen.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 14.—The score:

St. Josephs	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5
Peorias	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—St. Josephs, 5; Peorias, 7. Errors—St. Josephs, 4; Peorias, 4. Batteries—Howe and Jones; Thomas and Collins.

Omaha, Neb., May 14.—The score:

Omahas	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0—6
Rockford	4	0	1	0	1	4	0	6	1—17

Base hits—Omahas, 11; Rockfords, 19. Errors—Omahas, 9; Rockfords, 2. Batteries—Eagan and Lohman; Underwood and Snyder.

RESULTS IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City and Indianapolis Defeat Milwaukee and Detroit.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Minneapolis	8	2	.800
Indianapolis	8	3	.727
Gr. Rapids	6	5	.545
St. Paul	4	5	.444
Kansas City	4	6	.400
Detroit	4	7	.364
Milwaukee	4	7	.363
Toledo	3	6	.333

Milwaukee, Wis., May 14.—The score:

Kansas Citys	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	*—4
Milwaukees	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Kansas Citys, 8; Milwaukees, 3. Errors—Kansas Citys, 2; Milwaukees, 1. Batteries—Hastings and Bergen; Baker and Bolan.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 14.—The score:

Indianapolis	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—8
Detroits	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3—4

Base hits—Indianapolis, 14; Detroits, 7. Errors—Indianapolis, 1; Detroits, 4. Batteries—Cross and MacFarland; Johnson and Yaik.

Toledo, O., May 14.—The Toledo-Grand Rapids game was postponed owing to wet grounds.

GAMES IN THE INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Auroras and Fort Waynes Beat the Terre Hautes and Bloomingtons.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Bloomington	7	2	.777
Fort Wayne	6	2	.750
Terre Haute	6	5	.545
Lafayette	5	7	.583
Hammond	3	9	.250
Aurora	2	8	.200

Terre Haute, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The visitors got their second game of the season today by hard hitting. The ores:

Aurora	3	0	0	2	3	5	3	4	*—20
Terre Haute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Batteries—Maytum and Riley; Mahaffey and Welch. Earned runs—Aurora, 2; Terre Haute, 8. Errors—Aurora, 6; Terre Haute, 7. Hits—Aurora, 22; Terre Haute, 9. Two base—Aurora, 2; Terre Haute, 3. Three base—Aurora, 1; Terre Haute, 1. Home run—Welch. Double play—Terre Haute, 1.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—Dillon was pounded hard by the home players, who earned nearly all their runs. Score:

Fort Waynes	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	0—9
Bloomingtons	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—3

Batteries—Welsh and Boland; Dillon and Fox and Connor. Earned runs—Fort Waynes, 6; Bloomingtons, 1. Errors—Fort Waynes, 5; Bloomingtons, 4. Hits—Fort Waynes, 18; Bloomingtons, 7. Two-base hits—Hagan and Walsh. Double plays—Lynch-Fox-Carroll.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 14.—[Special.]—The Lafayette club may be transferred to Anderson. The club was put in Lafayette to help league. Sunday ball is not permitted in Lafayette and the week-day support has been very poor. Anderson is said to be a Sunday ball town.

Eastern Iowa League Games.

At Dubuque—Dubuques, 13; Ottumwas, 7.
At Clinton—Clintons, 12; Tri Cities, 8.
At Galesburg—Galesburgs, 5; Burlingtons, 11.
At Waterloo—Waterloos, 12; Cedar Rapids, 15.

Results of the Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlantas, 13; Nashvilles, 11.
At Chattanooga—Chattanoogas, 2; Evansvilles, 4.
At Memphis—Memphis, 17; Montgomerys, 8.
At Little Rock—Little Rocks, 7; New Orleans, 6.

Weyhing Will Not Be a Pirate.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 14.—[Special.]—Pitcher Weyhing will not join the Pirates. He wrote the other day that he would come on trial and face the Phillies. Manager Mack accepted and Weyhing replied that he would be here today. He failed to arrive. This evening he wired from Philadelphia that he wanted a regular contract. Mack will not give him one. Menefee and Niles have been loaned to Franklin, Pa. Owing to conflict with the races at Cleveland the Pittsburg games scheduled there for Aug. 1, 2, and 3 will be played here and the games of Sept. 19, 20, and 21 will be played in Cleveland.

News Notes of the Diamond.

Lange is still lame. Yesterday he was obliged to leave the game in the fifth inning.

The Chicago-New York game postponed from Monday will be played in New York May 31.

Farrell, Van Haltren, and Schriver of the New Yorks have been members of the Chicago team.

Bad weather prevented the games scheduled between Clevelands and Bostons at Cleveland and Pittsburgs and Philadelphias at Pittsburg.

Chicagos are still in second place in the percentage table, but their hold on the position is weak, as the Bostons and Cincinnatis are tied with them.

As a result of New York's good work yesterday the club has climbed to the .500 point in the percentage table, where the club is a tie with Baltimore.

President Freedman, who has recently bought the controlling interest in the New York ball club, is accompanying the players on their present tour and watched the game here yesterday.

The Chicago 'Varsity team will play the Iowa College nine on Marshall field this afternoon. Brown and Nichols will do the battery work for Chicago and Derby and Sargent for the visitors.

TROTTING SEASON IS OPENED.

First Meeting of the Eastern Circuit Begins at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., May 14.—[Special.]—The first meeting of the early Eastern Trotting Circuit began at the Gentleman's Driving Park, near this city, this afternoon under everything but favorable circumstances. The rain of last night left the track in bad condition. Owing to the weather the management postponed the 2:40 trot until tomorrow. The first race was the 2:24 class for trotters, and it proved to be virtually a gift for the favorite, Falkland. He took the lead shortly after leaving the wire in the first heat and never once relinquished it throughout the remainder of the race. Each time thereafter he scored away in front and was never bothered by any of his opponents. B. L. C. had equally as easy a time in second position. The 2:13 pace was the second race on the program, and seven fast side-wheelers scored for the word. Robert C., the favorite, followed the example set by Falkland and won in straight heats. There was a strong tip out on Simmons, but he acted badly and was never prominent. The time made in this race was very slow, even for the track, and it is doubtful if any of the contestants except it is doubtful if any of the contestants except the winner are up to the form shown by them in former days. Following are the summaries:

2:24 class, trotting, purse $500:

Falkland, b. h., by Happy Medium—Toto, by Princess (Payne)	1	1	1
B. L. C., b. g. (Rank)	2	2	2
Clipper, ch. g. (Demarest)	4	3	4
Maggie Campbell, (Merrifield)	5	6	3
Snip Nose, b. m. (Fleming)	3	9	8
Lily D., dun m. (Greenway)	7	4	6
Prince Albert, ch. g. (Stayton)	6	7	7
Lady Hannis, b. m. (Campbell)	8	11	
Julia C., b. m. (Bedford)	10	10	
Neille Alfred, b. m. (Haight)	11	7	10
Alexie Sherman, br. m. (Beaver)	9	11	9
Cecil Wilkes, bl. g. (Hughes)	dis		
Charley G., ch. g. (Chance)	dis		

Time—2:27½, 2:27½, 2:28.

2:13 class, pacing, purse $800:

Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale Idol—Lassie (Kunsey)	1	1	1
Maud P., gr. m. (Beaver)	2	2	2
Budd Doble, b. g. (Snyder)	7	3	3
Queen Gothard, b. m. (Hotch)	3	4	5
Dan Tucker, b. h. (Pear)	5	5	4
Simmons, b. g. (Barnes)	6	dis	
Lena Hill, bl. m. (Campbell)	4	dis	

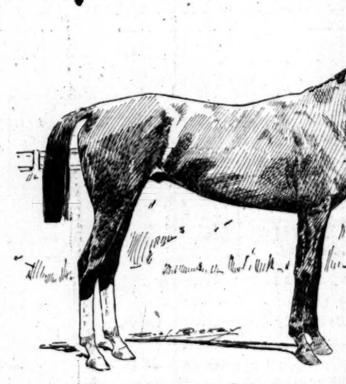
Time—2:24; 2:23¾; 2:23.

DR. RICE IS FAVORED.

MADE THE CHOICE OF NEW YORK RACING-MEN FOR TODAY.

Members of the Talent Think He Should Repeat His Last Year's Performance and Win the Brooklyn Handicap for the Second Time—Ramapo, Sir Walter, and Rey El Santa Anita Also Have Many Backers—Track Likely to Be Slow and Heavy.

New York, May 14.—[Special.]—There was heavy weather at the Coney Island tracks this morning. The wind was high, considerable rain fell, and the temperature was as low as on a winter's day. In the working of the handicap candidates at the Sheepshead Bay track Ramapo was the star attraction from a trial standpoint, as it was generally understood that he was to be sent out for final work for the big race tomorrow, and that he would be urged to extend himself. But even in this the early watchers were disappointed to the extent that they did not see anything remarkable in the way of a trial, but they were nevertheless content from the fact that the horse showed a good move at sufficient speed to prove the possession of it and condition to warrant a faith that tomorrow would show him a hot contender in the big race. Ramapo was out early with Griffin up. Just what he carried could not be known, but it was so much with the riding appurtenances that it was close to his weight. The horse was started and doing quarter for quarter at an even gait worked the mile and a quarter in 2:15, with no other indication as to his real powers of speed at the distance other than he could, beyond doubt, have gone it in racing time had circumstances and conditions made such a task necessary. His move seemed to strengthen



RAMAPO, FAVORITE IN THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

the feeling in his favor, and the talent has already figured the race as between Dr. Rice, Ramapo, and Sir Walter.

Dr. Rice still keeps the favorite among horsemen at both tracks. No owner could be more confident than Fred Foster was this morning. He said that he would have no excuse if Dr. Rice was beaten. On being asked how the condition of the track would affect the horse's chances he stated that he did not care if the race was run over a plowed field. Dr. Rice covered a mile this morning in close to 1:48. He consumes fifteen quarts of oats every day, and is as strong as an elephant.

Effect of the Mud.

Mud will give Dr. Rice a trifling advantage over the other heavy weights. It will also benefit Ed Kearney, and Billy Hiver must have had tears of joy in his eyes this morning when he saw the rain pouring down steadily. With 97 pounds on his back Ed Kearney is thrown in and with the flight of speed he possesses he is bound to make things hum at the start. His chief difficulty, however, lies in his heart, and if discouraged during any part of a race, he is likely to quit. In Dr. Rice he will have a hard nut to crack. If Kearney runs the first half in :50 Rice will be with him. If Kearney gets to the mile in scorching time he is likely to find that Rice is right alongside. No horse in the race possesses more speed than Dr. Rice, and it will be difficult for any of the others to get away from him during the first part of the race. He and Ed Kearney are likely to be the pacemakers.

It has been reported at the track that Isaac Murphy will ride Lazzarone. It is thought Messrs. Keene will start both Assignee and Hornpipe. Assignee and Hornpipe both did good work and showed up to advantage. Hornpipe also has a little speed of his own when he chooses to use it, but in Hamilton's hands he is likely to be among the trailers unless Lakeland gives the jockey strict orders to be up with the first flight during the running. He will have to improve 100 per cent over his last year's form for any one to class him with Rice, Ramapo, or Sir Walter.

Another horse that the talent has great hopes of is Rubicon. A few mediocre trials, however, have somewhat cooled that idea. Midgley will ride him. The owner of Rubicon is by no means enthusiastic about his horse's chances. There are many persons who insist that Rubicon can do much better than his trial warrants any one believing.

Believe in Rey el Santa Anita.

At Gravesend track several of the handicaps had the good fortune to be worked before the rain commenced. Rey el Santa Anita was in rare form and he covered a mile in faultless style in 1:46⅗. Marty Bergen arrived from Chicago yesterday and worked his mount this morning. Bergen is much impressed with Rey el Santa Anita and thinks him a great racehorse. A big demand for Rey el Santa Anita was created by this morning's storm. This horse has won all his sensational races on a heavy track. It has been claimed that he was off during the entire last season. He is sent on this year with a record of a race won in 2:07, and a private trial in 2:06¾. He was so good that such a good judge as Jimmy McCormick sent on $400 to Chicago to be placed in a winter book on the race at Gravesend. The horse has been working in such honest fashion that trainers are very sweet on him, and there are many who look upon him as the winner.

Matt Allen worked Bassetlaw a mile in a trifle under 1:50. The horse is in good condition and fit to run for his life. Bassetlaw's mile and a quarter in a fraction less than 2:11 makes Allen think that his horse has a chance. Bassetlaw must improve wonderfully over his previous showing before he can be considered as having a chance.

Frank McCabe worked Declare a mile and a furlong at three-quarter speed. Declare enjoyed the heavy state of the track. Trainers, however, think he is outclassed at the distance. He will be ridden by Jimmy Lamley.

The track will not be

ROAD RACE STARTERS

CYCLISTS WHO HAVE ENTERED FOR THE CHICAGO EVENT.

This Year 505 Men Announce Their Desire to Compete for the Prizes in the Decoration Day Run — Twenty-five Clubs Each Represented by a Number of Riders—Other Contestants Are from Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Florida, Minnesota, Indiana, Kansas, and Illinois.

Entries for the Chicago road race are now complete. In a week or so the handicapper will assign the 505 men their places. Last year there were 417 entries for the event. The clubs which have the largest representation in the race are as follows:

Æolus C. C.	17	Lake View C. C.	37
Calumet C. C.	15	Morgan & Wright C. C.	12
Clarendon Wheelmen	11	Monitor C. C.	11
Columbia Wheelmen	19	Overland C. C.	13
Englewood Wheelmen	36	Pizen C. C.	13
Illinois C. C.	50	South Side C. C.	19
Lincoln C. C.	41	Thistle C. C.	88

The list of entries is as follows:

ÆOLUS CYCLING CLUB.

H. A. Buttron,	W. E. Niemann,	F. P. Tregg,
Chas. Holmes,	Wm. O. Olson,	C. W. Titley,
Wm. Horft,	H. Swenson,	Wm. C. Titley,
H. R. Lundblad,	Theodore Solum.	Emil F. Urban,
E. Morgan.	O. B. Swanson,	Henry Upatel,
W. T. Niemann,	F. H. Schuler.	

CALUMET CYCLING CLUB.

B. F. Richards,	John Lyons,	C. H. Semple,
F. W. Leuthers'r,	P. Cullman,	J. A. Neiblinger,
A. T. Heywood,	H. F. Grube,	G. W. Spang,
Will H. Boone,	W. C. Jacob,	F. Garretson,
J. G. Posselt,	Walter Simlein.	C. H. Weston,

CENTRAL CYCLING CLUB.

James Barta,	Jos. M. Devorak,	Anton Martinec,
A. Vavra,	Sam Loula,	Chas. Lindhard.
F. Keatochvic,		

CHICAGO CYCLING CLUB.

H. F. Elliott,	W. M. Lee,	H. I. Jacobs.
Harry S. Riley,	M. C. Schenck,	S. P. Johnston,
A. H. Rich,	H. A. Stowell,	J. H. Badon,
J. M. Cudahy,	Tracy Holmes,	H. P. Walden.
C. H. Peck,	G. V. Dasey,	L. W. Stanton,
J. P. Bliss,	James Levy,	Frank Pearson,
A. E. Lumsden,	P. B. Wilson,	Roy Keator,
A. E. Ivons,	Forest Wilson,	W. Boden,

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F. W. Osmun,	J. H. Schroeder,	H. Lovell,
A. C. Van Nest,	E. J. Yackey,	F. Osmun,
G. B. Rodgers,	G. K. Barrett,	Homer Fairmon,
R. R. Earle,	t. G. Sinsabaugh.	W. R. Talcott,
F. S. Hovey,	R. D. Blakeslee,	W. A. Thompson,
E. H. Corsolie,	E. A. Hudson,	J. T. Clinton,

CLARENDON WHEELMEN.

Edw. Johnson,	T. F. Rockwell,	Axel Werclius,
Horton V. Smith,	Charles Fahrig,	A. A. Johnson,
H. C. Young,	T. J. Kelsey,	A. L. Leonhardt,
E. Erpelding,	H. M. Hansen,	

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Judson McPike,	Theodore Fong,	O. R. Manteuffel,
J. E. Hurtubise,	Oscar H. Solum,	Charles Daschor,
A. G. Bald.	Will P. Congers,	W. J. Doyle.
Fred Nessel,	Fred Skinner,	Al Plath,
Geo. Bartholdy,	Ray Nesleigh,	Purdy Vantine,
C. F. Hass,	F. J. Kengler,	J. P. Kugler,
Chas. Anderson,		

ENGLEWOOD WHEELMEN.

Geo. Emerson,	K. B. Howard,	Jos. A. Singler,
C. E. Waterman,	Rozier D. Ollar,	A. Vinyard.
Ed. A. Wilson,	W. D. Hoffman,	W. F. Chitty,
W. B. Moore,	C. W. Kenney,	O. Starr,
M. M. Griswold,	A. V. Hales,	H. F. Palmer,
R. E. Wilkinson,	F. C. Frost,	R. P. Rice,
J. Balenoch Jr.,	S. A. Hogan,	G. W. Robinson,
G. E. Holmes,	C. H. Woods,	Geo. Badenoch,
D. E. Holmes,	O. V. Mueller,	R. B. Hopkins,
Frank A. Moore.	F. J. Bridger,	Henry Frosch,
Simon Heck,	John G. Fisher,	C. M. Franke
W. W. Rosback.	F. T. Betts.	E. J. Tobin.

GARDEN CITY CYCLING CLUB.

P. Venetiger,	R. Baumbach,	John Vonckx.
Gus Ositz,	Walter Unzicker,	Wm. C. Smith,
J. M. Harbaugh,	Chas. Wanbers,	George L. Wise,

GROSS PARK CYCLE CLUB.

O. Fred Schach, Leon H. Conklin, F. B. Murphy.

ILLINOIS CYCLING CLUB.

C. V. Bachelle,	L. S. Alter,	W. O. Wood,
Geo. A. Wolff,	F. S. Church,	W. F. Jones,
Theo. E. Haase,	W. J. Quigley,	Geo. D. H. Kent,
Hope MacNiven,	R. L. Carson,	C. Geo. Johnson,
Oscar Olson,	Harry C. Wood,	J. Nettenstrom,
Wm. B. Tracy,	G. M. Williamson,	W. S. Snow,
A. T. Vail,	E. A. Buch,	Fred J. Hinkley,
H. C. Lydiard,	Harry D. Nagel,	Jos. Schutter,
H. A. Hoyt,	Lew E. Lange,	Wm. C. Bode,
Edw. Rathbone,	I. D. Wilson,	H. G. Aimer.
Jas. I. Foster,	James V. Burdik,	Chas. Hagmann,
C. E. Hammerly,	George F. Potter,	Alex. Yeoman.
A. M. Graham,	Chas. T. Knisely,	F. Van de Sande.
John Jenkins,	R. H. Damsier,	Geo. A. Smith,
W. F. Berman,	Wm. Groll,	C. S. Hardy,
H. A. Danham,	Albert E. Wood,	C. F. Blake.
Frank A. Rogers.	F. W. Mechener,	

IRVING PARK CYCLING CLUB.

Frank Mates,	Frank Maronde,	Rufus R. Ropp,
B. F. Harris,	Gus. Mehrhoise,	J. B. Farmer.
D. Bruno,		

LAKE VIEW CYCLING CLUB.

C. F. Sinclair,	C. R. Jardine,	F. V. Tohman,
C. A. Osten,	A. R. Brown,	John Hamburg,
Charles Pfeiffer,	H. H. Benson,	Chris. Wassmann,
Charles Johanson,	Carl H. Wagner,	A. L. Reiner,
L. E. Palmer,	A. F. Sperling,	E. L. Hallenback,
R. Rust,	Sigmund Mayer,	John M. Arens,
M. Quilsow,	Edward T. Klen,	O. F. Bohman,
Val. M. Ollier,	Walter W. Teles,	J. V. Martenson,
John A. Beattie,	W. H. Gross,	Frank A. Weaser,
Henry Iverson,	Will J. Reese,	Norman Jordan,
L. W. Leonard,	John Hanson,	H. E. Simion,
H. M. Taylor,	C. A. Wescott,	Charles H. Gruis.
Philip Cluever,		

LINCOLN CYCLING CLUB.

Will Rabb,	W. J. McMahon,	Chas. Reuter,
H. C. Wilson,	A. H. Radell,	W. H. Laidley,
J. N. Hudson,	C. R. Curtis,	F. M. Lang.
Chas. Moxam,	F. J. Volkman,	M. H. Jennings,
John Marsh,	W. T. S. Crichf'd,	Thos. J. Wetzel,
J. F. Gunther,	R. A. Parsons,	F. A. Schmidgall,

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C. H. Scarlet,	Fred Barrett,	A. R. Gormully,
Fred Till,	M. H. Bently,	F. L. Chase Jr.,
W. E. Graves,	Elmer E. Reach,	H. C. Rendery,
Geo. Krueger,	w. H. Matther,	A. B. Horn.
Samuel Cloox,	F. W. L. Humphr'y.	J. D. Erskine,
J. H. Zahn,	A. P. Feck,	W. R. Winship,
C. S. Monson,	J. T. Swarthout,	Henry E. Groot.
Frank L. Dirr,	C. J. Anderson,	

MONARCH CYCLING CLUB.

F. D. Moore,	Charles Arndt,	James McCulla.
John R. Heiby,	Maurice Green,	I. C. Walker.

MONITOR CYCLING CLUB.

Ernest Johnson,	John Larson,	Fred Yager,
C. O. Johnson,	And. Newborg,	Edw. Jungman,
Edw. Lindquist,	L. H. Bliss,	C. E. Engstrom.
F. K. Johnson,	Ph. Shoburg,	

MORGAN & WRIGHT CYCLING CLUB.

Wm. De Cardy,	Arthur Gardiner,	Fred A. Weage,
John Kan,	Fred Rau,	Herman Vogt,
W. H. Hershb'er,	E. J. Daubert,	E. U. Icht,
Wm. Bainbridge,	J. T. Fitzgerald,	H. Van Henrilk.

OVERLAND CYCLING CLUB.

Edward M. Jolà,	C. H. Dodd,	W. A. Yuelil,
J. Fleischmann,	Ralph Silverman,	Marcus Udvin,
Louis Pfund,	Max Giaw,	Joseph Erickson,
Julius Dumke,	Henry Metzger,	Girdon J. Tomlin.
Jos. Loeb,		

PILZEN CYCLING CLUB.

E. Holpuch,	Jos. Pudl,	James Jordan,
Ben. Kunik,	John Jaros,	Edw. Shramek,
Al A. Vesely,	James Neydl,	J. M. Fugata,
John Kilsinger,	J. K. Felix,	James Hlava.
Emil Kral,		

RAVENSWOOD Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

A. V. Jackson Jr., W. A. Norton, Otis O. Ogden.
Geo. R. Jackson.

SOUTH SIDE CYCLING CLUB.

T. A. Elliff,	Charles Mayer,	Joseph Hodson,
Harry Meir,	Robert Frick,	Chas. Raesugen.
Otto Frick,	H. P. McKey,	John M. Rau,
K. M. Spike,	Aaron Spike,	H. V. Hartwell,
John VanLeaton,	Vincent Loos,	L. J. Lawson,
John H. Mertz,	G. E. Bicker,	Albert Weigel.
Chas. W. Dameier,		

STERLING CYCLING CLUB.

Chas. Buch, Geo. C. Busch, Wm. F. Wolfe,
Joe Baron, John Narowetz, W. Van Houghton.
E. P. Chalfant,

THISTLE CYCLING CLUB.

George Munk,	J. A. Southwell,	Frank Norger,
Theodore Stahl,	O. C. Graham,	Fred Lund,
John B. Lund,	Otto Miller,	H. P. Condon,
Peter Grant,	B. Warman,	H. Warman,
W. Thompson,	A. H. Stewart,	H. R. Smith,
La Clare Miller,	W. Orthmann,	William Frey,
C. P. Hewitt,	F. Heberling,	D. W. Magner,
S. C. Williams,	George Lindsay,	Fred Bartels,
E. Cristensen,	H. B. Berg,	B. W. Twyman,
John Clarke,	W. S. Stewart,	Frank Bement,
H. Gerwien,	W. G. Dolsen,	John Cameron,
A. Hanisch,	R. E. Page,	James B. Bowler.
E. J. McDonnell,	R. H. McDermott,	W. J. Larkin,
Fred Stobbard,	C. E. Dammond,	J. W. Stobbart.
G. W. Wolfe,	James Hills,	H. Baeumler,
A. Shepherd,	E. G. Stewart,	Hiram Streeter,
D. H. Blair,	H. McLagan,	C. T. Boyschoud Jr.,

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W. N. Hixon,	George P. Wiley,	Harry Jaques,
W. Gardiner,	Arthur Deane,	E. L. Graham,
F. de Cardy,	J. B. Woollar,	J. W. Johnson,
A. J. Davis,	E. Callahan,	John Ewing,
Arthur J. Adams,	Ben Hampton,	Alex. B. Leith,
Patrick Skelton,	J. J. Bezenek,	I. A. Lawson,
Fred Todd,	Martin Wessel,	G. Fitzgerald,
A. Kipnaird,	E. J. Fotsenthal,	D. S. Gillespie,
E. Van Herik,	M. T. Callahan,	H. J. Adams.

VIKING CYCLING CLUB.

J. B. Brekke, Ole Peterson, Hort. Hansay.

WEST SIDE CYCLING CLUB.

Fred D. Lamsey, William Hansen, J. F. Johnston,
Anton Beebe, A. M. Anderson, E. J. Anderson.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. C. C.

C. D. Bates, Chas. F. Johnson, Charles Colvin.
E. M. Boeck,

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. Elmer Hannan, Milwaukee, Wis.
D. H. Webster, Chicago Record C. C.
J. F. O. Zimmerman, Central Y. M. C. A. C. C.
Hugh G. Hoffman, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Edwin W. Fry, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. E. Clifford, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Husebee, Paullina, Ia.
J. A. Pallister, Ottumwa, Ia.
L. T. Fiausburg, Kalamazoo, Mich.
W. I. Huffshebler, Orlando, Fla.
Hugh G. Hoffman, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Thomas L. Bird, St. Paul, Minn.
H. I. Stevens, Joliet, Ill.
Herbert W. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind.
Anton Stolz, Milwaukee, Wis.
George W. Mitchell, Wolloston club.
Allen Jackson, Marseilles, Ill.
Edward Hammett, Wheaton, Ill.
William B. Ferguson, Harvey, Ill.
Arthur Coyle, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Marshall F. Lovey, Indianapolis, Ind.
Albert C. Alter, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Addison M. Burr, Rockford, Ill.
Louis Korr, Ligonier, Ind.
Sam F. Goodspeed, Joliet, Ill.
W. H. Fehleisen, Wichita, Kas.
Alva McLain, Aurora, Ill.
August F. Miller, South Bend, Ind.
Walter Schrader, Milwaukee, Wis.
S. Shonkel, Aurora, Ill.
Clarence W. Horalin, Joliet, Ill.
Ira W. Byrnes.
F. H. Cummings, Marengo, Ia.
M. M. Hugett, Chicago.
H. A. Zerbel, Milwaukee, Wis.
John M. Padgett, Rogers Park.

CHANCE FOR MEN TO DESIGN.

Suggestions Will Be Received from Them for Ladies' Bicycle Costumes.

Men seem to think they know something about designing women's costumes for the bicycle. At least, so long as they are at liberty to criticise those designed by women, it is but fair that they should be given a chance to substitute something better. THE TRIBUNE now asks for suggestions from men. Sketches should accompany descriptions. The prize competition, however, remains, as before stated, open only to women. The first to be $100, the second $50, and the third $25, designs to be in within two weeks. But the best designs by men will be printed with any appropriate suggestions which may accompany them. The morning mail shows that the competition among the women for first prize waxes hotter and more complicated. Designs in tissue paper, miniature suits in original material, and even doll babies dressed for a "run" are among the novelties received. A few of the designs are not available. Such of these as have concise and sufficient written description will be printed.

Mrs. L. H. Miller's idea—Entire suit of blue serge. Easy fitting unlined blazer jacket with leg o' mutton sleeves. The skirt suggested is a combination bloomer-skirt. Syrian-bloomers are suggested with a wide piece of goods let in at the side seams. This gives a skirt back effect. The skirt is make adjustable buttons at the side of the trousers. Leggings of the same material as the costume come to the knee. Mrs. Miller objects to tight-fitting bodice, especially for fleshy women, as it emphasizes the size of the hips.

Bessie G. Platt sends a costume which she designs for general outing and business as well as for wheeling. It consists of shirt worn man fashion; pantaloons buttoning at the sides and supported by suspenders. The trousers button below the knee and are met by leggings. An Eton jacket is worn with a skirt coming to the shoetops. Alpaca is suggested as suitable material, which may be replaced by serge for cooler weather.

Mrs. L. M. Richardson suggests a costume of black serge, bell skirt, scant and longer at the back than in front, where it reaches within a few inches of the ankles. The skirt is to be lined with linen canvas except the breadth which is lined with silk. The coat is a French jacket to be worn with any preferred shirt waist. Black jersey leggings, black tights, and Fedora hat complete the costume.

RECORD-BREAKER L. C. WAHL.

The Man Who Traveled Fifty Miles on a Bicycle in 135 minutes.

Colorado Springs, Colo., May 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—L. C. Wahl, who broke the world's fifty-mile bicycle record Friday by his wonderful run to Pueblo in 135 minutes, came here two months ago from Washington, D. C. Before coming here he held the American record for twenty-four hours' continuous riding, the distance being 297½ miles; also the Maryland State record for ten and twenty miles and the record from Baltimore to Washington, 2 hours and 49 minutes.

His first feat here was to smash the record from Colorado Springs to Manitou, his time being 13 minutes and 45 seconds for the six miles. Friday he went for three records—the world's fifty-mile road record, the Colorado Springs-Pueblo record of forty-six miles, and the four-mile record. He smashed all, his records for the last two being 2 hours and 7 minutes and 8 minutes respectively. The timers at the start, four miles north of the city, were well-known wheelmen of this city, S. Ben Smith, Charles E. Taylor, and

L. C. WAHL.
[Colorado Springs, Colo.]

Edward J. Smith. L. A. Pease, H. Weber, and W. H. Wahl were timers in the city and G. T. Nash, Fred L. Howes, Ray Covert, and James Story of Pueblo were timers at the other end. They testify by affidavit to the records.

The run was made without pacers, thus making it all the more remarkable. There was but one hitch, and this was occasioned by the fording of the Fountain River, which was 150 yards wide. Linton of England, who had held the world's record, made the run in 147½ minutes. The American record was held by Kembler of Asbury Park—150 minutes. Mr. Wahl lowers the former record 12½ minutes and the latter 15.

He rode a Model 40 Columbia; weight, 21 pounds. He is 29 years old, of medium height, and weighs 135 pounds.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

Today There goes into effect another mark-down in our Cloak Department. With this scaling-down of prices nearly every garment in the stock is offered at half its original price. Such a general and radical system of reductions has never before been known in

Capes and Jackets.

Silk, Velvet, and Velour Capes, latest correct styles, handsomely trimmed with laces, jets, ribbons, and chiffons—lined with black and fancy silks, and heretofore sold up to $30.00—now 15.00

French Crepon Capes, full sweep, medium length, trimmed with taffeta silk ruching, lined with satin rhadame—heretofore sold up to $15.00—now 7.50

Long Double Coaching Capes, made of fine French Serge, both Capes lined with black satin rhadame, fine silk ruching around neck—heretofore sold up to $25.00—now 12.50

Stylish Short Double Coaching Capes, made of English Kersey, Covert and Broadcloth, lined throughout with fancy silk, and heretofore sold up to $8.50—now 3.75

100 Spring Jackets and Coats, miscellaneous assortment of styles and broken lines—black and colors, some lined, others half-lined—regular value $18.00, $15.00, $12.50—choice of entire lot 1.50

Waists, Suits, and Skirts

Today offer inducements to come to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s third floor. Quality and making cut as great a figure as the extreme modesty of prices.

Special Silk Waist Offer—Silk Waists suited to house, street, or evening wear—Taffeta, Surah, Kai-Kai, Imperial Crepe and Chiffons—a grand special offer in these goods:

Lot 1—Waists heretofore sold up to $8.50—now 2.50

Lot 2—Waists heretofore sold up to $12.00—now 5.00

And higher grades proportionately reduced.

Blazer Suits, beautiful Tweed Mixtures, blazer half lined with silk and skirt fully lined, a $16.50 value, for 12.75

Fine Skirts of Tweed Mixtures, lined or unlined, in tan and gray effects, a fine garment to wear with a silk or wash waist, $6.00 values, today 4.75

DR. HALE SEES DANGER IN HYPNOTISM

He Discusses the Subtle Influence Before Homeopathic Physicians.

Hypnotism came in for a good share of attention yesterday at the opening session in the Tremont House of the fortieth annual convention of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. Dr. E. M. Hall read a remarkable paper on "Witchcraft and Hypnotism." It was as follows:

From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century in Europe it is estimated that more than 200,000 men, women, and children were legally punished for witchcraft, a large proportion of these legally killed. I use the word legally because laws against witchcraft were a part of the code of every European and Asiatic nation. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries witchcraft had reached its height, and all Europe was a seething witches' cauldron. High and low, rich and poor, Church and State—all were tainted with that mental epidemic. While I have no desire to be an alarmist I believe the recent developments relating to hypnotism are sufficient to cause anxiety in the minds of the profession and the whole community. It seems to me that there are two great dangers connected with hypnotism.

First—If it is once believed, that a person placed under hypnotic influence is incapable of restraining his or her actions, if the will is in abeyance and entirely under the influence of the hypnotizer, the grossest consequences to public and private morals are to be feared. Such a belief, if sanctioned by law, surely will lead to all the atrocities of the age of witchcraft.

Second—Once let the law recognize the irresponsibility of the person hypnotized the floodgates of crime will be thrown wide open. The law has recognized that in certains form of insanity the criminal is not legally or morally responsible for his crime, and this point of law already is taken advantage of by criminals of the worst class, aided by unprincipled lawyers.

But a person may be insane on one or more subjects, and sane on others. He may be capable of distinguishing right from wrong, even if partially insane. But a hypnotized person, if we are to believe its votaries, is wholly irresponsible. The hypnotizer is the one who must bear all the responsibility of the crime committed by his subject. Now where will this lead, if hypnotism, as taught by its believers, is legally recognized? Already we see where it will lead by the records of certain criminal cases now being tried in various parts of this country. The murderer, burglar, adulterer, criminal assaulter, and a host of minor criminals will take advantage of the admission, and screen themselves by declaring they were under hypnotic influence.

It seems to me that we are in a dilemma from which only the best talent in the medical and legal professions can extricate us. That some law is necessary to protect the public is evident, but whatever law may be enacted it will be fraught with great danger unless carefully framed.

You will agree with me that hypnotism, if an admitted fact, is full of immense possibilities for fraud, crime, blackmailing, and infamy. We do not need it as an anæsthetic. Ether and chloroform fulfill every need, and if a few deaths annually occur from them, the evils of hypnotism far outweigh them in its infamous possibilities.

Once legally recognized, as witchcraft was, or insanity is, and no man or woman will feel safe from its malign influence. The whole framework of society would be permeated with suspicion.

I have no legal suggestions to make, as I have no knowledge of law. It seems to me that the medical profession should take some decisive step to protect the public and itself. Those physicians who are playing with this dangerous power are playing with fire, and the little cheap notoriety they are gaining may eventually singe their reputations.

I wish to be understood that I do not deny the value of hypnotic suggestion in the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, but I contend that it is a dangerous force, which must be handled with extreme caution.

Dr. E. Stillman Bailey of Chicago read a paper on "Mental Suggestion," and after its reading various arguments for and against the use of hypnotism were given by the physicians. In his paper the doctor referred to mental suggestion as the simplest form of the complex subject of hypnotism. At the present time he said it was not safe to say that scientific accuracy had been reached in this branch of mental therapeutics and that the rôle of novelty and romance is still being exhibited. This subject had wonderful fascination for the medical mind, and the deeper the plunge into the mysterious the more inexplicable became the theme when taken in the sense of a serious study out of which some sort of science may be evolved from the great confusion. He held that the successful practicing physician was, to a certain extent, a conscious or unconscious hypnotist. He also said the personal equation and forms of diseases that were known to be susceptible to cure by mental suggestion were common to the practitioner. He believed, however, that the class of cases amenable to treatment by mental suggestion was not large.

President Whipple occupied the chair yesterday. The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson welcomed the visiting physicians. Dr. Whipple, speaking of the fitness of members to serve life insurance companies as medical examiners, said:

The disposition of a few of the best old line companies to break away from the unreasonable prejudices that led them to make unjust discrimination against us in favor of our allopathic brethren is indeed a hopeful sign of progress, which should be recognized and reciprocated by every means in our power. To ignore the claims of physicians who are at least the equals of any in the prevailing system of practice, simply because of their loyalty to a law of cure that is as invariable as gravitation, is to turn back the wheels of time and to shut out the sunbeams from the school of thought. The scope of the science and art of healing and of reforming human ills and frailties is limited to no single science, system, or method of therapeutics. We are physicians first and homeopaths afterwards.

LARDEPSIA

would be a more appropriate name for that common cause of suffering—dyspepsia—because most cases of dyspepsia can be traced to food cooked with lard. Let **COTTOLENE** take the place of lard in your kitchen and good health will take the place of Dyspepsia.

Try it. Every pail of the genuine **COTTOLENE** bears this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.

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The N. K. Fairbank Company.

Love LIGHTENS LABOR so does SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

This great cleaner comes to woman's aid on wash-day and every day. Makes her work a matter of love instead of drudgery. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Housekeepers have washed with all the soaps advertised and their woolens have continued to shrink.

WOOL SOAP

is the only one which is guaranteed not to shrink underwear and woolen goods.

Beware of Others. For Sale By all Dealers.

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ladies' and gentlemen's garments; also household goods of every variety. Write for instruction pamphlet and price list. Goods called for and delivered, or RECEIPTED AND RETURNED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

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Largest stock of honestly-made stylish Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery and best Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty. Elegant Brass Beds, odd Dressers, and thousands of handsome odd pieces appropriate for Wedding presents. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality. We reupholster old furniture and furnish new coverings.

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Successors to Wirtz & Scholle,
222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

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Wabash-av. & Adams-st
LOW PRICES
In Fine Office Furniture.

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Spring Styles Are Ready.
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Mail orders filled.

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To be had ONLY at 26 and 28 RANDOLPH.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Marvelous mid-May merchandising in

Summer suits, wraps, and waists.

The freshest foreign fancies—an air of *distingue*—of exclusiveness and elegance—in every frock—no matter what the price. Some remarkable price-happenings today, occasioned by anxious, overstocked importers and makers who thought warm weather was never coming, and unloaded large lots to the Mandel men ten days ago at but a small fraction of original cost.

$15.00 summer capes for $5.00—
Figured silk capes—cut very full—very stylish—silk lined throughout and trimmed with silk ruching—ribbon tie strings . . Velvet capes—lined throughout with silk and trimmed with lace Vandykes and jet—ribbon ruching collar and tie strings . . Changeable silk velvet capes—silk lined and trimmed lace net ruching . . They are $12.00 capes and $15.00 capes—a special offering today for 5.00

Summer suits for half—
Few duck blazer suits, in fancy stripes and figures—light and dark colorings—value $4.00—a special offering today 1.50

Few batiste suits—waists and skirts handsomely trimmed with black lace—black, pink, and blue—value $10.00—a special offering today 5.00

$4.50 silk waists for $2.18—
Stylish waists—best quality wash silks—new, fancy stripes—all colors—yoke—large sleeve—crush collar and belt—value $4.50—today 2.18

Silk waists—plain colors—also checked and striped surah, china, and taffeta changeable silks—splendid assortment of styles and colors—full front—fancy collar and belt—value $8.50—a special offering today 4.98

Dinner Sets. Toilet Wares.

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Fine Table Cutlery

We have just received and arranged an entirely new line of Cutlery, which we are satisfied excels in beauty, variety, and taste any assortment previously seen in this city. The prices have been carefully considered and are so low that we invite criticism with the utmost confidence.

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145 AND 147 STATE-ST.

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Imported Dresses—Every garment in our stock greatly reduced.

We have sharply reduced the prices of every Ladies' Imported Costume in stock and have divided them into 3 lots—as follows:

Lot 1 = $25.
Lot 2 = $50.
Lot 3 = $75.
} *The former prices ranged from $125 to $225 each.*

The object of this extreme reduction is to clear stock *entirely* of these costumes and prepare for the reception of new Fall styles.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,

BY ORDER OF RECEIVER,

Today at 10 a. m.,

We will sell at Public Auction the entire stock of

BARBE, BENEDICT & GOLDMAN,

Manufacturers of CLOAKS and SUITS,

At their Stores, 237-9 Market-st., Chicago.

Inventoried Value $150,000,

Comprising

$70,000 worth of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC WOOLEN, SILK and COTTON PIECE GOODS, all of which are in original bolts.

$80,000 worth of MADE-UP GARMENTS, such as Cloaks, Capes, Jackets, Waists, Suits, Skirts, etc., in the very latest styles for this spring, summer and fall.

Also all of their FIXTURES, FURNITURE, and MACHINERY.

☞ The fact that this firm had been in business little more than a year when misfortune overtook them is sufficient proof of the newness of the stock, and when to this fact are added the fine reputation borne by them as manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE and STYLISH GARMENTS and the magnitude of the stock it is clear that every Live Merchant should make a point of attending the sale.

☞ Stock is put up in lots to suit the trade.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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At 10 o'clock this morning,
186 WABASH-AV.,
Furniture, Carpets, & General Household Goods.
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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—that's how a man's feet look when they're not handsomely dressed and the rest of him is.

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co., Largest Shoe Makers in the United States

is the height of good taste in footwear. Durable and comfortable.

Make Your Feet Glad.

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